

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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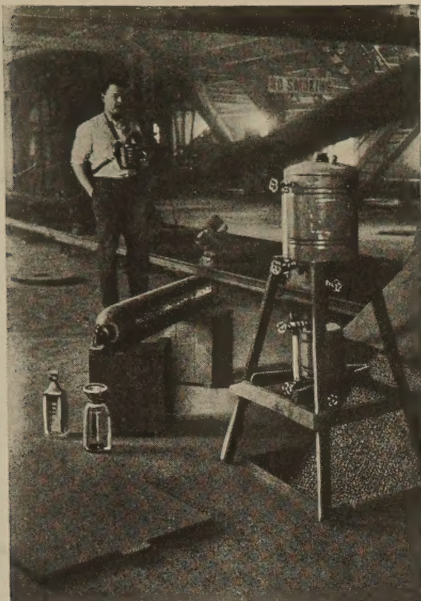
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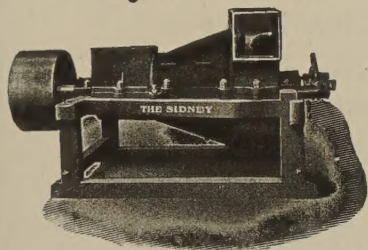
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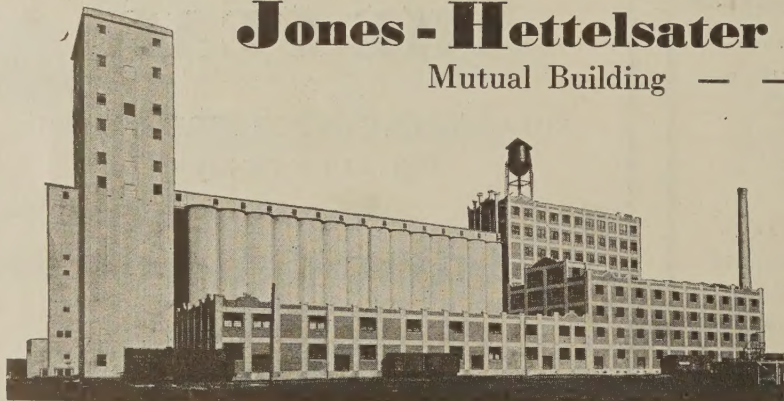
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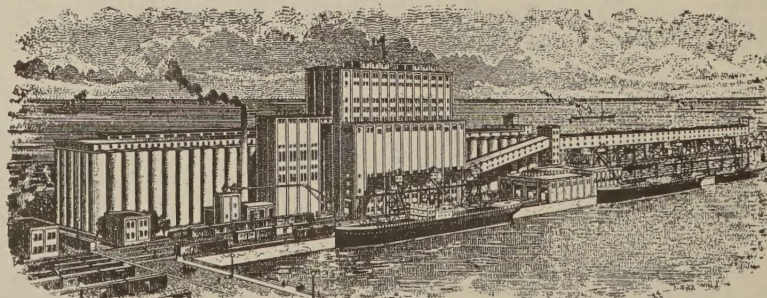
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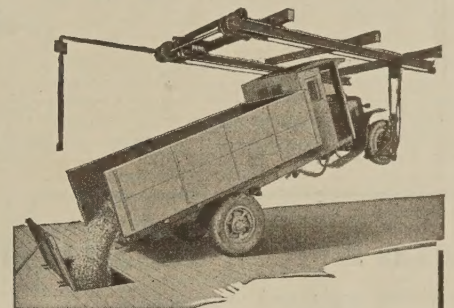
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332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

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OAT GROATER—Holt—for sale; guaranteed. 72M17 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale—used short time light service. 72M18 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CHAMPION PORTABLE mill for sale with Ford truck, good condition. Stolte-Kroemer Mill, Lowden, Iowa.

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WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

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Corn crackers and graders, corn cutters, corn meal bolters, corn shellers; cob crushers; horizontal and vertical feed mixers; Gedge Gray mixers; Huhn, Hess and Cutler driers; alfalfa meal bolters; Humphrey elevator; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; 2,200 lb. Fairbanks dial scales; Toledo exact weight scale; hopper scales; grain cleaners of all makes; belt and motor driven attrition mills, all sizes; motor and belt driven hammer mills; 25 and 37 h.p. oil engines; motors; pulleys, one magnetic pulley; 2 and 3 pr. high feed rolls, all sizes; 2 Little Wonder Reels. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

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By Sterling E. Edmunds

A survey of the destruction of Constitutional Government and of civil and economic liberty in the United States and the rise of an all-embracing bureaucratic despotism.

Mr. Edmunds says:

"In the place of our peculiar dual system of free government, founded by the fathers to restore their newly-won liberty to them and to their posterity forever—with the federal government bound down by the 'chains' of the Constitution, and the people in their states retaining in themselves all other powers, and governing themselves as autonomous members of the Union in all domestic concerns—we observe that, through three decades of progressive usurpation, the 'chains' of the Constitution have been broken and the powers of the federal government have become practically absolute; that, like a giant octopus at Washington, it has wormed its numberless tentacles around every city and every county, around every hamlet and every home in the land, crushing out civil liberty and self-government, and through the taxing suckers of its ugly prototype, draining the life from all property, from all trade and from all industry."

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

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ATTRITION MILL for sale—use it before you pay. 72M20 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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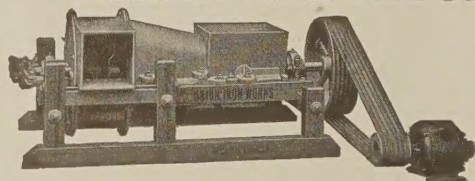
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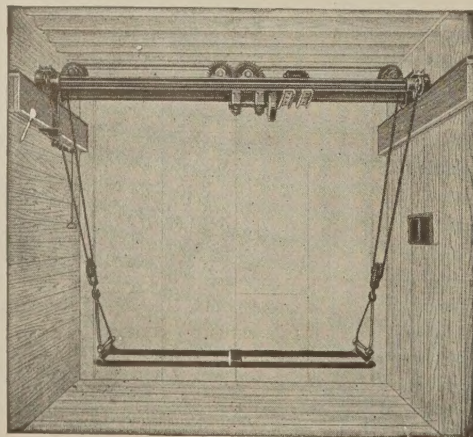


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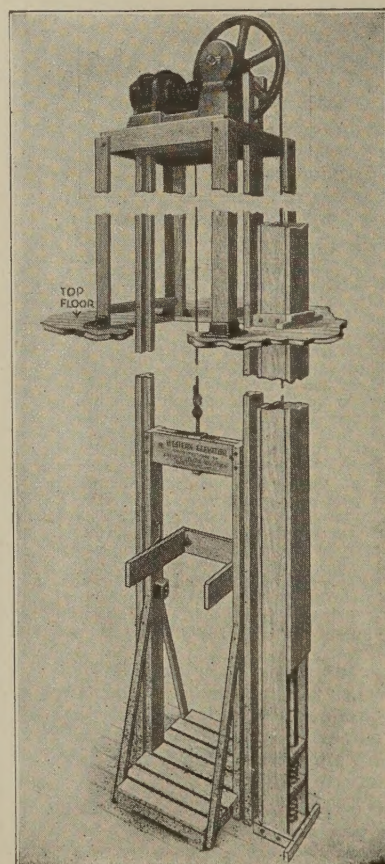
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 27, 1934.

NO LAW can compel a business to operate and furnish employment after excessive taxation has exhausted its resources.

FREE CORN promises to bring growers far better returns than sealed corn unless the chinch bugs catch the black measles.

THE SHORTAGE of feed crops, due to drouth and acreage reduction, should effect a material increase in the demand for commercial feed stuffs of all kinds.

THE SOMEWHAT tardy demand for soybean seed resulting from the prolonged drouth boosted the price unexpectedly, much to the profit of dealers with surplus stocks.

CONFIRMATION of the assistant sec'y of agriculture to his new post as undersecretary is an indorsement by the present members of Senate of the proposed planned agriculture.

MISSOURI grain dealers in convention assembled had the courage of their convictions when adopting a resolution protesting against the confirmation to any office of avowed enemies of our present constitutional form of government.

PAYING an advanced price for stored grain which was shipped out months ago is very repulsive to country elevator men who neglected to buy a distant future against the grain shipped.

PITTING grain exchanges of one section against those of another, as in the Buffalo at and east rate reduction, is one of the unfortunate consequences of our present unscientific method of rate making.

FEED DEALERS everywhere will be pleased to know that the public hearing on their code will be held in Washington next week, and it is expected that all differences with the A. A. A. and N. R. A. will be smoothed out.

THOSE UNABLE TO ATTEND the conventions of brother dealers can do the next best thing by reading carefully the reports in their trade Journal, where they will find many questions they have asked themselves authoritatively answered.

YOU may have been familiar with the provisions of the laws governing your business previous to 1933, but so many changes have been made few merchants have any definite understanding of their rights and responsibilities now. It pays to keep posted.

THREE MORE dust explosions are reported in this number, but fortunately no one was injured by either explosion. The frequent occurrence of such explosions helps to stimulate the vigilance of elevator operators in safeguarding their plants against similar disaster.

THE DETERIORATION of the iron parts of your scales, due to corrosion and pitting can be checked by protecting them with a heavy coating of rustproof paint, but this will not insure accurate weights. Scales should be tested every spring at least if correct weights are to be obtained.

THE BUILDING of many bulk grain handling plants in the Pacific Northwest indicates the early abandonment of bags and flat warehouses. It has seemed most difficult for the dealers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho to adopt Eastern methods which are known to be far more economical, but at last they are coming to it.

THE BOMBASTIC Farm Buro Federation declaration that "we can no longer condone impugning the veracity of corn and hog farmers and county allotment com'ites in orders from Washington" reads too much like a defense of crooks in view of the allegation that an Indiana farm leader high in pool activities falsified his hog sales to get a bigger allotment. When the charges against him were to be investigated some one attempted to burn the records in the vault of the county agent.

CORN prices having advanced to the point where farmers can pay off government loans by the sale of sealed corn, Washington officials are now said to be racking their brains to "reimburse" farmers if the corn they sell now would command a higher price on the maturity date of Aug. 1. In trade parlance, having given the farmer a "put" free of charge they contemplate giving him a "call." The only sure thing about this kind of a deal is that our Uncle Sam stands to lose either way.

THE BIGGER they are the harder they fall seems to be the case with the largest seed and feed concern in America now facing reorganization not because its feed business was unprofitable but because the management continued outmoded practices in the seed department, and invested too heavily in real estate.

THOSE ATTENDING this season's conventions have been gratified by the absence of the long-winded speakers wading thru 20 pages of typewriting. Had those on the programs persisted in wasting the time of their auditors, the Journal could scarcely have reported in one number, as in last issue, 14 meetings and conventions large and small.

WHEN landlords and tenants are in dispute over the ownership of grain the only safe course for the grain buyer is to make check for the grain payable to both so each must endorse check before banker will honor it. If buyer wants release from any further liability he should also write on face of check "In full payment for—bushels—."

NOW THAT the professional farm relievers and the political racketeers have secured so much antagonistic legislation as to drive the speculators out of the public grain markets they are beginning to wonder *why* prices do not advance more quickly in response to declining crop conditions. Manufacturers shrewdly strive to avoid bidding up the market for their raw material.

REPORTS from the states south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers indicate that many farmers are growing enough wheat to supply the needs of their own families, in hopes of escaping the processing tax on their bread. That is legitimate and profitable shrewdness. The law specifically exempts the wheat grower from paying a tax on home grown wheat consumed by his family.

REDUCING the wheat acreage twenty million acres for each of the three years, 1936-1938, inclusive, as suggested by the AAA, may delight Washington's army of checking inspectors, but the regulated producers are likely to resent any further regimentation most bitterly. The processing tax effects enough of a reduction in the domestic demand for wheat flour to shrink the market for the producers' grain. Why continue to discourage the consumption of wheat?

GRAIN DEALERS in Illinois and the few other states that have enacted laws to enforce the federal N. R. A. legislation and codes are not in any danger of prosecution for violation of the anti-trust law, as may be the case in the monument code. The code for the country grain elevator industry contains nothing whatever to fix prices, restrain trade, divide territory or split the business by pooling at any station. Members of the grain trade are too well informed as to what constitutes unlawful monopoly to insist on such restrictions in their code. The co-operatives have dropped the restrictive penalty clause, and the Kansas state secretary can testify that pooling business at a station is bad practice. The grain trade is thoroly sold on the thought that fair and open competition is best for all concerned.

ACREAGE REDUCTION in the United States and Canada favored by those governments in compliance with an international wheat agreement is deprived of that argument by the decision June 25 to postpone the meeting of the international wheat commission indefinitely because of Argentina's refusal to curb wheat exports or to accept any scheme to decrease production.

CHAMPIONS OF a rejuvenated export grain trade persist in demanding that a more determined effort be made to re-establish our export trade and thereby make it seem ridiculous for anyone to suggest reduced acreage or reduced production. The hungry hordes of Europe have been compelled to accept substitutes for wheat so long, they would revel in the bountiful supply at low price which the exporting countries are able to give them. Breaking down the tariff walls on wheat from surplus producing nations would alleviate the troubles not only of European consumers, but of wheat producers in Canada, U. S. A., Argentina and Australia.

SO MANY FEEDING experiments are being conducted at the different agricultural stations, and with such positive results, no one feeding on a large scale can afford to ignore the practices found most profitable. Feed manufacturers and dealers who keep posted regarding the results of the most successful experiments can pass the information on to their customers to the mutual advantage of all concerned. A dealer who makes a careful study of the feeding problems confronting his customers, exhibits an interest in the welfare of his customers that is bound to help them and increase their purchases.

THE RECORD of failure of governmental price boosting tactics seems to have no educational value for legislators. In a last despairing attempt to stave off the inevitable crash the French chamber of deputies June 25 voted a subsidy of \$33,300,000 to hold the price of wheat at \$2.60 per bushel, altho the French people already have been paying \$500,000,000 a year in the artificially high prices for bread. Legislators in America are just as obtuse, the failure of our processing tax on wheat to accomplish its purpose, as stated by the millers in convention, not deterring the brain trusters from continuing the imposition.

ABIDING by a code as does the leading automobile manufacturer of Detroit is one thing, but signing any document assenting to a code or asking for its approval is quite another matter, as was discovered by a steel company of Weirton, Pa. Signing up for a code is too much like signing a blank check. The signer will be bound thereafter by an agreement seemingly innocent at first but later changed by the N. R. A. into something quite different. A party signing a contract cannot enjoy the alleged benefits without being held to its onerous terms. In the Weirton case the government's lawyers told the court that "the defendant, having applied for approval of the code can not now attack the constitutionality of the provisions of the code," thus contradicting the president who said some time ago "Nobody waives any constitutional right by assenting to a code."

THE CODE for country grain elevators will never be rejected by the industry for any such reason as animated the 200,000 cleaners and dyers in repudiating their code. "The N. R. A. has taken away the gravy and left us only the bones," declared the chairman of the dyers code authority. No gravy was provided the country elevators in the code such as a margin of profit allowed the cleaners in the fixed price for finished work. The prohibition in the grain code against overbidding at an intentional merchandising loss to injure a competitor can not be described as gravy.

THE CODE FOR country elevators was published in the Journal for May 9th and should be carefully studied by every operator. If any of the requirements of the Code prove to be impractical, then it behooves the members of the trade to take up the matter with the Code Authority with a view to having the provisions changed to the end that all elevator operators may market farmers' grain more efficiently and more economically. If no member of the trade suggests changes, none are likely to be made, but it should not prove difficult to obtain hearty support for any practical changes.

GRAIN EXCHANGES must do something to arrest the decline in both prices and volume of trading, due to government interference as stated at a meeting of brokers at Chicago reported elsewhere. The tax on futures is one item, reporting to the Futures Administration is another, and the exchange code is the third burden imposed by the government. The decaying fruit of these restrictions does not taste good. The remarkable decrease in the volume of trade speaks for itself, transactions in wheat futures on the Chicago Board Monday, June 25, having been less than 29,000,000 bus., against more than 130,000,000 on the corresponding date of 1933.

Liens, Liens, Look Out!

Grain growers everywhere are being cajoled into making so many new loans and liens, it behooves grain buyers generally to exercise extreme caution in contracting grain from tenants and farmers of unknown responsibility lest they inadvertently pay for grain covered by lien.

In contracting for the future delivery of a crop, the practice has long been common with cautious buyers to stipulate clearly in the contract that grain purchased is "free of all liens." Other cautious buyers not only insist upon sellers signing clause to this effect in the contract of purchase, but they also write on the face of check given in payment for grain that "grain is free of all liens," so that seller is again called upon to make a written statement establishing his right to sell the grain when he endorses the check to get the money.

So many states now recognize temporary liens for seeds, for threshing bills, for trucking bills and for labor, that many farmers are often doubtful as to whether or not their grain is free from liens.

By requiring sellers to make written statement to the effect that the grain is free from liens stimulates his interest in making sure the statement is correct.

Trucker Issues Rubber Checks

A trucker of Puyallup, Wash., who has been dealing in feeds and eggs, has victimized a number of his trusting customers to the extent of over \$1,500. The great difficulty was that this licensed commission merchant did not have funds in the bank to make good his checks, so Secretary Oles of the Washington Feed Dealers Ass'n, has instructed the Ass'n's attorney to bring suit to recover from the bonding company. As the trucker was bonded for only \$1,000, the sufferers will not realize more than 50% of their claims, but even that is better than nothing.

It seems that this careless trucker grew suspicious of his bank balance about April 16th of this year and took out a bond, but this will not apply to checks issued prior to that date.

The members of the Feed Dealers Ass'n are doubly fortunate in that they have Floyd Oles to look after their claims. So many nomadic truckers have indulged in the expensive habit of issuing rubber checks, it would seem that feed dealers everywhere would be on guard against such imposition.

No More Free Storage

The new Code Authority of the country grain elevators signaled its entry into the field of control by its Circular No. 1 banning contracts providing for free storage.

Even when charged for storage is prohibited unless the warehouseman is under bond.

For the first time on record thruout the length and breadth of the land the free storage drain on the resources of the grain dealer and the liability for embezzlement or larceny as bailee both are abolished. The weak-kneed among the fraternity are to be strengthened by the knowledge that the Code Authority has only to call on the United States District Attorneys to prosecute violators of the code that since May 21 has constituted the law of the land.

Regular dealers and managers of co-operative elevators will find it helpful to memorize the exact wording of the code law forbidding free storage to use as a clinching argument when a patron accustomed to sponge on the elevator man for free storage demands the reason for withdrawal of the privilege on this crop.

The charge for storage whether made as such or in the guise of a deduction of one cent per month on the deferred sale contract will fall on those asking for storage, to the advantage of patrons of the elevator who do not store, but who now may receive a fraction more per bushel for their grain by the lifting of the free storage burden from the shoulders of the management.

With free international trade in wheat there exists little reason for storing grain after harvest, since the grain is harvested in some part of the world every month in the year; but with tariffs and trade barriers preventing imports there arises the necessity of storing within a country a sufficient supply until the following harvest, so that it may become the practice, as in Europe, for growers to build granaries. It was Frank H. Peavey who declared that the right place to store grain was back on the farm out of sight and before any costs for transportation had been incurred. If the storage charge aids in bringing this about it will have been a sufficient accomplishment to justify the code.

Another Elevator Burner Caught

A young man who attempted to burn an elevator at Canton, Kans., early this month finally confessed and was sentenced to the state penitentiary at Lansing for from five to seven years, so he will not attempt to burn any more elevators for a while at least.

Due to good work on the part of the local fire department, the elevator was saved from total destruction. In fact, the damage was estimated at about \$600.

A claimant for the \$500 reward offered by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for evidence leading to the conviction of the guilty party has put in a claim for the reward, and doubtless his claim will be allowed, as the Mutual Companies are striving to place permanent check on pyromaniacs who have a weakness for burning grain elevators.

The very fact that this fire was discovered at three o'clock in the morning, cast suspicion on its origin.

If the cause of more of these mysterious midnight fires was discovered, doubtless we would lose fewer elevators as a result of fires from unknown causes, but more arson addicts would be lodging with the state authorities.

Requirements for U. S. Warehouse License

BY C. B. BURNS,

Federal Administrator, Indianapolis, Ind., before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

All or none of an elevator must be licensed, according to provision of the U. S. Warehouse Act. Net assets of 10c a bushel must be maintained, with a minimum of \$5,000 and a maximum of \$100,000 acceptable.

The premises must be considered suitable, have proper conditioning, cleaning, and a full set of grading equipment, scales for inbound and outbound grain, and have personnel of highest integrity. Ear corn cribs are not acceptable. Exact weight on all outbound grain *before it leaves* is mandatory.

No mixing is permitted except at time of delivery. Obviously this ties up bin space. Accurate records of each transaction are required, and a financial statement *at least* every 3 months. A surety bond is required for faithful performance at the rate of 5c per bushel, minimum \$5,000, maximum \$50,000. Premium thereon is 1c per bushel, or \$50 on a \$5,000 bond.

Knowing how to grade accurately is imperative.

Grain insurance is optional, but warehouse receipts must carry notation as to whether grain is or is not insured.

An owner can be his own licensed weigher and inspector. A weigher or inspector or both, if not the owner, are covered by the owner's bond. Licenses of any or all are revokable upon a moment's notice for infractions.

The contents of every licensed elevator is checked by a federal inspector for weights and grades four times a year. A tariff of charges must be filed with the Department, charges must be just and uniform to everyone, however one operator does not have to charge the identical rates charged by another.

Grain tendered must be accepted to the capacity of a licensed house, however some space can be used for self and warehouse receipts issued (mandatory) to self whether put up at bank for collateral or not. Some use this method of financing their business.

Fees include \$2 for each 10,000 bushels capacity at time of original inspection, \$10 for license, \$3 for weighman's and inspector's license, at least \$50 for bond, and cost of special stationery.

Contracts Evading Storage Law

The new code for country grain elevators and the laws of many of the states place burdens on operators of country grain elevators who would store grain for farmers. Fees, licenses, bonds and compliance with regulations pile up the expense for the warehouseman storing grain for others.

The wheat grower who hauls his grain to the elevator really is not interested in having the grain stored for his account. He does not want the stored grain returned to him. His desire is to hold for an advance in the price, and many are willing to pay a cent a bushel a month for the privilege of settling later at a possibly higher price.

To get around the law on storage and circumvent the new code buyers use a contract providing for an out and out present sale at a future price. One of these contracts reads as follows:

Contract No. —Non-Transferable.

This is to certify that the (Name of Elevator) has this day purchased from bus. lbs. test red winter wheat which is now in possession of the (Name of Elevator), who agrees to pay the same price for this wheat that they are paying at the same place for a like grade of wheat at the time this contract is presented for settlement. Settlement to be made by July 1, 1935, less 1/30 of 1c per bu. per day from date of this contract until it is surrendered for settlement. It is mutually understood that this wheat is not mortgaged and is free of all liens and encumbrances and that upon execution of this contract the (Name of Elevator) becomes the sole owner of this wheat. No agent is permitted to change this contract or make any other agreement.

We agree to the above terms.
By Seller. By Purchaser.

A similar contract going more into detail reads as follows:

Wheat delivered on this contract is guaranteed free from any and all encumbrance by party selling grain.

Any party accepting this contract as collateral should notify The Larabee Flour Mills Co., at Kansas City, Mo., in writing.

Payment for the wheat above sold us, will be made on any day after terminal market close, party selling grain may elect before June 1, 19....

This wheat being purchased outright, there will be no charges deducted for insurance, shrinkage or storage.

On date party selling grain elects to accept payment, we hereby agree to make payment for the wheat covered by this contract, as specified above, on the basis of our prices in effect and being paid at the office of the Under-signed Company at point of delivery on the date payment is asked for in accordance with conditions of settlement mentioned hereafter. In making payment an amount of 1/30 of 1c per bu. shall be deducted for each day intervening between the date of this contract and the date when payment is made, it being agreed further that a minimum deduction of 15c per bu. will be made should less than 15 days intervene between the date of this contract and the date when payment is made.

In case party selling wheat does not desire to accept payment for all the wheat at one time, covered by this contract, he may receive a part of same by sending the contract to The Larabee Flour Mills Co., at their general office at Kansas City, Mo., having notation of same made upon the contract in writing.

Oral agreements with station buyers or managers are not binding on The Larabee Flour Mills Co., unless confirmed by the general office at Kansas City, Mo., and included in this contract.

When party selling wheat elects to settle, settlement price must be confirmed by wire or letter from the Kansas City, Mo., office to our Station Agent, who will notify the party selling wheat of acceptance of same, and payment will be made in accordance with the terms of this contract by the general office at Kansas City, Mo., on surrender of this contract.

Acceptance of this contract by the party selling wheat either by signature or otherwise, is also acceptance of all the terms and conditions hereof, and the same shall be binding on all parties hereto, their heirs, assigns, administrators and executors. The party selling wheat desiring an extension of time for payment beyond the final date above mentioned, must have extensions approved in writing on the face of this contract, by the proper authorities of The Larabee Flour Mills Co. at their general office at Kansas City, Mo., unless such

extension of time of payment is obtained, if the seller does not elect to receive payment before the last date for payment hereinbefore mentioned, then on said date, the buyer shall fix in the manner above described the price to be paid for the wheat herein mentioned and enter credit for the amount thereof on its books payable to seller upon demand in the same manner as when an election of payment shall have been made.

The seller agrees that in the event of a loss by fire or tornado to the buyer's plant, that he will accept payment on the above wheat in accordance with the basis specified in this contract on the date the loss occurs, and payment to be made when the adjustment and payment of the loss have been received by the buyer from the insurance company.

This contract has been read by the seller and is mutually agreed to in every respect and the method of establishing the price is fully understood by the seller. It is further mutually understood that the seller herein at no time shall be entitled to demand a return of the said wheat or wheat of like kind and grade.

Roland Boynton, attorney-general of the state of Kansas, has given an opinion that the foregoing contracts are valid contracts for the sale of wheat and are not storage contracts.

This follows because the farmer has relinquished all claim on his grain and has received no storage certificate. The farmer's recourse for failure of buyer to settle according to contract is a suit for damages for breach of contract. The farmer cannot bring suit for larceny as bailee or embezzlement under this contract, the grain having changed ownership when the contract was signed.

Most grain dealers are of the opinion that these contracts are a subterfuge to evade the storage law. The deduction of 1/30 of a cent per day until date of payment supports this allegation, as it is the equivalent of a storage charge. The charge of 1/30 cent per day is necessary to the buyer, as for his own protection he must carry the wheat or an equivalent hedge at an expense to himself of at least one cent per month.

Nebraska has a law providing that grain not paid for in 10 days will be considered stored; and in that state a conflict arises between the contract and this law. This law, however, is of doubtful constitutionality as depriving an individual of his right to make an executory contract of sale. It is binding however, until declared invalid by the courts, so those using this contract in that state would be violating the statute.

Some hold it possible for the Code Authority of the country grain elevator industry to issue a ruling to the effect that failure to pay for grain within 10 or 30 days of delivery to the elevator constitutes a violation of paragraph (a) of Sec. 5 of Art. VII of the code. If this were done the problem of enforcement would arise.

The problem of the flour mill line elevator would still remain, as if not subject to the country elevator code the miller could run his country elevator to suit himself and accumulate wheat in storage at the expense of the farmer, at the same time cutting into the volume of grain handled by the regular elevator at that station not using the contract of sale.

Apparently a grain buyer who so chooses can nullify the storage sections of the code. An inducement to do so is the saving of the cost of licensing by the state or under the federal warehouse act.

The maximum amount that may be loaned to one individual from the emergency crop loan fund of 1934 for the purpose of summer fallowing and for seed for winter wheat has been raised from \$250 to \$400 in the drouth areas of 15 mid-western states, according to a statement made June 15 by S. M. Garwood, Production Credit Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. The emergency area includes all counties in North and South Dakota and 37 counties in Minnesota, with a scattering in 12 other states.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Current for Radio?

Grain & Feed Journals: The electric current in our elevator is 220 volt. Is there any way of attaching a radio to it? Is there any attachment for radios so that they can be used on a 220 volt line?—Prior Lake Elevator Co., Prior Lake, Minn.

Ans.: To use the 220-volt current in this radio, usually requiring 110 volts, it will be necessary to install a small transformer to convert it to 100 volts. These are inexpensive. The power companies can obtain one for a patron. They are made by many of the electrical manufacturing companies.

Doing Business Under Predecessor's Name?

Grain & Feed Journals: Our competitor, who was the former manager of the Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co., purchased that business several months ago and continues to use that name in his advertising and over the telephone. Has he a right to do so when actually operating as an individual?—Keene & Co.

Ans.: No individual can conduct a business as a corporation or a company unless he incorporates under the name used. If he chooses to conduct a business under a corporate name, he must stipulate in his advertising and on his stationery that it is not incorporated, this serving to warn persons with whom he does business that the company would have no standing in any court, so buyers and sellers would make a great mistake to enter into contract with him under a company name. Using the name of a corporation when you are not incorporated is deception.

To be fair the manager should have on his letter heads and advertising "Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co., John Jones, Prop."

In some states the state will prosecute an individual holding himself out to be a corporation, unless there is attached to the name the words "Not Incorporated."

Landlord and Thresherman?

Grain & Feed Journals: I have a thresherman that did a job of threshing July 24, 1933. The oats were not sold until May 21, 1934, and I notified the landlord that the thresherman had an order here to hold the threshing. The tenant did not have enough oats to satisfy the combining, and said tenant is not worth enough to satisfy it.

I understand that threshing bill should be foreclosed on within eight months.

The landlord claims all of the oats now on account of the tenant owing him cash rent, and the thresherman expects me to hold the threshing. What would I do? The landlord is able to pay the threshing, and do you think that the thresherman can collect the threshing in full from him?—R. M. Kelley, Parnell, Ill.

Ans.: Thresher's lien expires 8 months after job is finished. He can not collect or sue thereafter. In this case he can not sue or collect unless he has done so before 8 months after July 24, 1933, and the time limit expired in March.

His lien having expired the thresherman can collect from the tenant only.

The landlord's lien is still good, as it does not expire until 6 months after the termination of the tenant's lease.

Buyer can protect himself by giving the landlord a check for the full amount of sale, payable jointly to landlord and tenant, stated on its face to be in full settlement of sale and claims of lien on the oats sold. Cashing the check requires endorsement of both. If landlord refuses such a check, and tenant agrees as to the rent due, buyer can safely give landlord a check for his rent or for as much as the proceeds of sale leaves for rent. If they do not agree let them sue; and offer to pay amount into court.

Form for Mill Products Report?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is there a loose leaf or bound book in which to enter the data of wages, raw materials used and output, currently, to be totaled for the year and transferred to form No. 116 as required by the government census of manufactures?—Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Springfield, Mo.

Ans.: In the absence of any blank forms prepared for the assembling of the data each mill operator will find it necessary to rule sheets with spaces for the entry each day, week and month of the facts as shown by his regular operating records.

Since it is most convenient for each operator to copy off from his regular records, and the original records are different in different mills, it is difficult to devise a form that will have an adequate variety of entries without having too much waste space, and being too cumbersome. With form 116 before him and a knowledge of the way a mill's records are kept an accountant should be able to indicate proper column headings for the desired form.

Country Elevator Storage License?

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the charges, procedure and requirements for becoming a federal licensed warehouse? Would the federal or the state warehouse license be preferable for Iowa grain elevators?—Mr. Miller, North Iowa Grain Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Ans.: An application for license to operate a bonded warehouse under the Iowa Bonded Warehouse Law for storage of agricultural products must be made on blanks supplied by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. An inspection fee of \$25 to cover cost of inspection and other expenses to the state department must accompany the application, also a license fee of \$2 must accompany the application. All licenses issued will expire on the 31st of July next following the date of issue but may be renewed on written request of the warehouseman and payment of the \$2 license fee, without again making formal application.

The warehouseman must furnish bond in an amount sufficient to cover the value of the stored products. He should anticipate his bond needs and when necessary increase his bond so that at all times the bond will be equal to the value of the products against which bonded warehouse receipts are issued. Grain that is handled and housed by the warehouseman on his own account is not considered to be storage within the meaning of the Act and need not be covered by bond, except that in the event the warehouseman desires to issue bonded warehouse receipts against grain owned by himself it will then be necessary for such grain to be covered by bond, and the receipt must specifically show the warehouseman to have been the owner at the time of issuance of the receipt.

Full coverage fire insurance must also be carried by the warehouseman as to the grain against which warehouse receipts are issued, and in the event other grain or property is insured under the same policy that insures the grain against which bonded warehouse receipts are outstanding, the policy of insurance must have a preferential endorsement in the interest of the holder of such receipt.

The statute prescribes the contents of warehouse receipts and no special form of receipt has been adopted by the Board, but all receipts must contain the provisions required by the statute.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of Iowa has its office at Des Moines and Geo. L. McCaughan is sec'y.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the cost of state licensing is reasonable. A federal license costs much more. See page 410 of May 23 number for federal warehouse regulations.

It is almost impossible to tell whether this increased return from farm land investments is authentic and permanent, or merely the effect of the temporary influx of federal money. I don't like to be a pessimist, but I have my serious doubts about the future, particularly when they start trying to sell this sealed corn.—Insurance Commissioner E. W. Clark of Iowa.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

July 23, 24. National Hay Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 16, 17. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Millers Against Radical Laws

The Millers National Federation in convention at Chicago, Ill., June 12 and 13 adopted resolutions against the processing tax and in opposition to radical bills in Congress, as follows:

RESOLVED, That one year's experience with the wheat processing tax clearly demonstrates that the program which it supports is ineffective and we therefore reaffirm our previous declaration that this form of taxation is unsound and should be abandoned.

RESOLVED, That the milling industry is opposed and protests against the enactment of unwarranted radical legislation, particularly such proposed measures as the Smith Bill, S. 3326, to increase the licensing power of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Wagner Bill, S. 2926, to establish a labor disputes board, the Wagner-Lewis Bill, H. R. 7659, for compulsory unemployment insurance.

Margin Requirements Under the Code

The business conduct com'te of the Kansas City Board of Trade on June 15 announced regulations for margins on trades in grain futures, carrying out the principles of the grain exchange code as follows:

The minimum margin requirements on hedging trades shall be the amount required by the Grain Clearing Company.

The minimum margin requirements on spreads shall be the amount required by the clearing house in the market or markets where such spreads are executed, except that when clearing members carry both purchase and sale of customer's spreads such trades shall not be subject to the minimum margin requirements.

It is not the intention that members shall carry spread trades beyond the market. They must demand from the customer margins sufficient to protect the open trades to the market price.

Clearing members shall require from customers satisfactory evidence or statement that such trades are bona fide hedging or spread trades in order that they may be carried on the above margin requirements.

On all other trades the minimum initial margin required from all customers, whether members or non-members, shall be 10% of the market price.

Clearing members carrying trades for non-clearing correspondents shall be required to secure from such correspondents the minimum margin requirements as provided above.

In order to facilitate business and to minimize the labor of calling margins in small amounts from customers, members may use their discretion in calling margins made necessary by market fluctuations if the amount required is under 25% of the initial required minimum margin.

Members are not permitted to pay customers interest on minimum margins deposited under these rulings.

In calculating margins required for customers' open accounts, it is permissible to include in such calculations the surplus margin then existing in the customer's other commodity accounts.

In computing minimum margin requirements for any customer, equities resulting from change in market prices may be regarded as money equivalents, and similarly it is the intent and purpose that the required minimum margins of each customer shall at all times be maintained over and above debits and charges which would result if the open trades of such customer were closed or settled at the then prevailing market prices.

No member shall extend any credit or give any rebate or gratuity of any kind to any person for the purpose of circumventing or evading minimum margin requirements.

New Grade "No. 1 Heavy" Hard Red Spring Wheat

In markets where sample trading prevails and where there is ample competition, hard red spring wheat of relatively high test weight per bushel will bring premiums that rarely obtain under sales to arrive contracts, or where the wheat is sold otherwise by grade alone. This is due to the fact that buyers of wheat by grade usually base their prices upon the lowest test weight deliverable for any given grade.

The present official standards for hard red spring wheat designate as No. 1 Hard Spring all wheat of the No. 1 grade which also contains 85 per cent or more of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels and which weighs 60 pounds or more per bushel. The standards, however, do not bestow any such special recognition upon wheat with less than 85 per cent dark, hard, and vitreous kernels. For this reason a very considerable amount of wheat of high milling quality with less than 85 per cent dark, hard, and vitreous kernels is not given any recognition by differentiating it from wheat weighing only 58 pounds per bushel.

Altho wheat of the present official grades No. 1 Dark Northern Spring and No. 1 Northern Spring, which has superior test weight quality, usually commands premiums when consigned to active sample trading markets, it is not a wide-spread practice in the spring wheat area to publish quotations for wheat of the present grades No. 1 Dark Northern Spring and No. 1 Northern Spring which has a test weight of 60 pounds or more per bushel. For this reason, much wheat weighing over 60 pounds per bushel is sold at country points without any recognition of its superior high test weight per bushel quality, largely because there are no published market quotations for heavy test weight wheat.

The Department, therefore, believes that the 85 per cent requirement of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels in No. 1 Hard Spring should be eliminated because protein determinations

have so largely replaced the need for texture determinations in the spring wheat areas, and that a grade should be established in place of No. 1 Hard that will include hard red spring wheat of any one of the subclasses Dark Northern, Northern, and Red Spring, which weighs 60 pounds or more per bushel. This purpose will be accomplished by the new grade "No. 1 Heavy."

With this arrangement, definite recognition by grade will be given to high test weight hard red spring wheat of No. 1 grade in any one of the three subclasses. This arrangement will make feasible the publication of current market quotations for hard red spring wheat of high test weight for a more wide-spread use at country points than now prevails. By these means the premiums usually available for wheat having a high test weight per bushel may be given wide publicity through market reports and quotations in places that do not have the advantages of sample markets, so that producers may know what is the value of their wheat which is of superior quality because of this factor.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Pacific N-W Grain Dealers Meet

E. A. BOYD of Spokane, Wash., pres., called the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n to order June 8 in the Marcus Whitman Hotel, Walla Walla, Wash., with an outline of his activities in formulating the code for the country grain elevator industry.

BERT WHITLOCK, representing the U. S. D. A. in the Northwest, explained the new federal rules for grading grain.

RAY B. BOWDEN, Minneapolis, Minn., sec'y of the Country Grain Elevator Code Authority, spoke on "Agriculture and the New Deal." "Lack of a public lands policy and a paternalistic government have placed agriculture in the unfavorable position in which it has been since 1920.

"The climax was reached in 1929.

"The government which had fostered without regard for the future a paternalistic attitude and a free lands policy, was now confronted with huge surpluses."

A. M. SCOTT, of Portland, acted as toastmaster at the banquet Friday night, which was attended by more than 200.

Organization of the regional code authority was left to E. A. Boyd.

The differential between sacked and bulk grain was raised from 3c to 4c.

The ass'n went on record as deploring the business stagnation, loss of property and employment caused by the longshoremen's strike and stating that ample time had been given employees and employers to settle their disputes and re-open Columbia River and

Puget Sound ports. Federal intervention was asked.

The A.A.A. was petitioned to assist the Northwest agricultural industry to obtain an all-rail freight rate under an emergency order so that the wheat surplus may be available to other sections of the country at a lower transportation cost.

Officers re-elected are: A. E. Boyd, Spokane, pres.; A. M. Chrystall, Portland, and H. L. McIntyre, Seattle, vice pres. Three directors, whose terms had expired, were re-elected. S. C. Armstrong, Seattle; Boyd and Chrystall.

The last straw.—The A. A. A. is charged with recommending the use of turnips in making sauerkraut.

Tax on burley leaf tobacco land exceeds \$1,000 an acre, the yield running from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. and the federal indirect tax being one dollar a pound.

The senate May 15 passed the Dill bill for federal control of telegraphs, telephones and radio. The moon and the stars will still be exempt.

Sparkless nails made of paper will be shown at the Century of Progress paper foundation exhibit. They are so hard they can be driven with a sledge hammer.

Resignation of Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace was demanded May 3 by 2,000 delegates to the Farmers Holiday Ass'n at Des Moines.

Governor Landon of Kansas has asked the A.A.A. to permit use of wheat allotment acreage for the planting of corn and forage crops.

Relaxation by the AAA of its acreage reduction contracts with farmers is contemplated in the drouth areas as a relief measure permitting the growing of summer forage crops.



Moffett-Russell Photo.
Earle M. Combs, Chicago

Combs & Son in New Firm

Earle M. Combs, Sr., and Earle M. Combs, Jr., engaged in the grain commission business at Chicago on their own account as E. M. Combs & Son on June 18, amid a huge floral token of good wishes from the cash crowd.

The senior Mr. Combs was secretary of the recently dissolved J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., having been with this firm since it was formed in 1904. Earle, Junior, has been with the firm since 1919.

Wm. G. Hirshey, long associated with Mr. Combs in handling the Shaffer company's interests, and who suffered a long siege of illness over the past two years, will retire temporarily.

Headquarters of Combs & Son will be in the old Shaffer offices, 111 W. Jackson Blvd. Consignments and sales to arrive, and futures orders will be solicited. In addition to handling grain, seeds and soy-beans, they will also execute orders for stocks, bonds, cotton and provisions. They will also engage in grain merchandising a little later.



Moffett-Russell Photo.
Earle M. Combs, Jr., Chicago

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Exporters Must Be Encouraged to Market Surplus Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: The article by F. A. Theis, Chief of Grain Division A. A. A., printed in the Journals for May 23, page 409, was about as refreshing and illuminating as anything that has come to my notice within recent months. Here is a man in an authoritative position under the New Deal who is saying the same thing that many of us dared to say four years ago: namely, that nothing but a recapture of our foreign markets for wheat can ever restore prosperity to the wheat farmers and directly to the whole nation.

Just previous to the debacle of 1930 when wheat was about \$1.30 net to the farmers, the great cry was for a governmental setup that would extract \$2.00 a bushel from our old customers in spite of the plain warnings, in sight everywhere, and which all but morons could read, that disaster would certainly follow.

Just how this market can be recaptured while there is the slightest governmental taint in wheat handling and marketing is not easy to discern. As a wheat grower in Oregon I am ready to support a revolt that will take all wheat manipulations out of governmental hands, either direct or quasi, and go back to the old independent systems under which we formerly prospered. To be plain we should turn back to our old friends, the traders, who conducted business and got rid of our surpluses under non-political processes. As it is now, our wheat under governmental control has been made merely a pawn in the game of international trade agreements. We are broke under this system and while it obtains we shall stay broke.—R. E. Harbison, Cottage Grove, Oregon.

Grain Code a Joke

Grain & Feed Journals: But the little one horse elevator man must stand the joke. I don't think the writer of this code ever run a country elevator three days in his life.

If code authority and the Government are going to run the elevators, why don't the Government pay the insurance and rent, give us so much a week, sign the checks and call them Government elevators?

Are you trying to put us out of business? Looks very much like it. Government and Codes have mulled this thing for over a year now, trying to bull business back to prosperity, which cannot be done. You have the bull worn out, all but his tail. Now it's another tale.

Here we are with several thousand dollars invested in the grain business trying to keep off the relief. Have never asked for help. Now any one with \$15.00 to join the code can get in the grain business. Is that fair? No! You are afraid we are going to gyp the farmer. If any elevator man can do that, I am for him. Nobody has ever gyped the farmer more than he has himself.

We are here day in and day out trying to get our little old 2c per bu. out of all our investment and you think that's too much. Try it yourself and see how soon you become rich.

How do you expect us to stay in business when the Government buys corn and gives it back to the farmer because he had a loss? Who pays our loss? If we buy 900 bu. corn at 50 cts. and hold it a week or two until we get a carload, down goes the market. We must stand that loss ourselves. That's all right. Relief and Government have ruined all little business concerns and it's getting no better fast. Whenever the Government gives me the money I have invested in elevator facilities it can take my plant and run it to suit itself. I am ready to go on the relief. It don't look as if there was any use of trying to make your own living any more from the way relief is distributed around here.—C. Gottrick, Knoxville, Ill.

Country Elevator Claims to Be Paid

Claims for storage and interest on grain held in country grain elevators at the request of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation during the war are to be paid, the Senate having passed the bill for which P. A. Lee of North Dakota has worked in and out of session these many years.

Elevators in Minnesota, Montana, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota have claims totaling \$134,122, and the total for the country is about \$500,000.

Another popular invention would be a pancake flour made with popcorn meal, so they can turn themselves over.—F. K. H.

E. M. Haynes, Portland, Ind., has been elected pres., and T. W. Vinson, Dawson Springs, Ky., sec'y, of the American Millers Ass'n.

Poisoned grasshopper bait will be carried at half rates by the railroads of Minnesota. the state railroad and warehouse commission has announced.

Chinch Bug Very Destructive

Chinch bug damage is very heavy in parts of Illinois this season. In a drive of 150 miles in Will, Grundy, Kendall, La Salle and Livingston Counties recently B. W. Snow did not see a single field that was worth cutting. The wheat crop is a complete failure there under the combined influence of drouth and chinch bug attack.

The corn situation is very deceiving as observed from the road, according to Mr. Snow, who says: "Entry into the fields shows that in spite of excellent color and stand in early planted corn the chinch bug attack is upon a destructive scale wherever the corn field adjoins wheat, rye or barley. These small grain crops have dried up so suddenly and recently that the bugs are compelled to migrate earlier than usual. The fight against them thru the construction of barriers has not made the progress that is claimed."

Three successive winters have been favorable to the adult bug, H. C. Donovan points out, with consequent havoc this year.

The chinch bug, *Blissus leucopterus*, hatches from an egg three hundredths of an inch long, whitish becoming amber. The newly hatched larva is pale yellow, turning red. After the first molt the red is bright vermillion. After the second molt the head and thorax are quite dusky and the abdomen duller red. In the pupa all the leathery parts are brown-black. The adult is blackish, and less than 3/20 inch long.

The chinch bug likes a crowd. When the food supply has become exhausted all sizes of larvae, with pupae and adults will start off together on foot to hunt a fresh supply. Instead of using their wings they will walk with their less fortunate fellows along a dusty road or across freshly plowed fields.

The bugs thrive in dry weather, but frequently rains in the midst of the hatching season kill off the young.

Hiding in sheltered places from Nov. 1 to Apr. 15 the tull grown bugs do no damage, but leaving winter quarters during May and June they fly into the fields of small grain, a female laying 15 to 20 eggs per day for 30 days. The old bugs die by June 15 and the young, having no wings, walk away from the dried up small grain fields into the corn. In the latter part of June and in July they fly over the fields. Two broods of bugs develop each year, the second maturing in the corn in the summer.

The annual depredations of the chinch bug are usually confined to the territory from Western Ohio, across Indiana, the whole of Illinois, Iowa, Northern Missouri, Eastern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma, thus taking in the cream of the corn belt.

Methods of fighting the insects begin with burning them in their winter quarters, in grass.

The next step is to plant crops immune to attack, such as soybeans, cowpeas, alfalfa, the clovers, lespedeza, sunflowers, flaxseed, sugar beets, artichokes, potatoes and rape.

Another step is to lay a chemical barrier that has a strong odor of creosote, cresylic acid, or naphthalene. These are found in certain grades of crude creosote (not the wood-preservative type, which is too expensive), naphthalene, naphthalene drain oils, and to some extent in pine-tar oils. Such barriers are much more lasting and are less affected by blowing dust, rain, and wind than are dusty furrows or road-oil barriers. The odor of these materials is so repellent that the bugs will turn back before they will cross the barrier. Walking along the creosote line of the barrier the bug falls into a post-hole trap.

In 70 Illinois counties farmers have laid 275,000 miles of barriers and already have used up the entire allotment of 800,000 gallons of creosote and coal tar purchased by the federal government and 200,000 additional gallons furnished free.

Various stages of development of the chinch bug are shown in the engraving herewith.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Adult Chinch Bug, *Blissus leucopterus*, enlarged; the line below indicating actual length.

Fig. 2. a and b, eggs; c, newly hatched larva; d, foot; e, young after first molt; f, after 2d molt; g, pupa; h, leg of adult; j, foot, still more enlarged; i, beak showing sucking mouth, still more enlarged. After Riley.

Sioux City Elevators Inundated by Floods

The Sioux City territory has been having rather a hectic time with the drouth and the possibility that they were reverting back to the desert stage and the sand storms. "Personally," writes Bob Swensen, Sioux City manager for James E. Bennett & Co., "I had a standing bid in at the market for all the camels that came into the Sioux City Live Stock Yards. Then came the deluge and it appeared for a time as though Sioux City were going to be a sea port."

"We've had no rains to speak of for two months, and the official weather bureau reports only 1.15 inches for April and May. Then the heavens opened and we had 5½ inches in two days, and the hills to the north of us poured the flood waters into the center of town. Grainmen plowed through water over the running boards getting back and forth through town, however, some places were impassable, being under five feet of water."

"The Flanley and Terminal Grain Corp.'s elevators were surrounded by water and their basements flooded, as shown by the accompanying illustration, as were plants of the American Popcorn Co. and the Mystic Mills."

Officials of the Martens & Ketels Mfg. Co. reported the high water mark at their plant to be 10 inches above that of the 1926 flood.

"This flood damage extended over a large area adjoining the length of the Missouri and tributary rivers, and it is quite probable that numerous grainmen up and down the line wish they had built their elevators on stilts, or at least with very high basements."

The code authority of the Southern Rice Milling Industry has been confirmed by the N. R. A. and consists of J. H. Trotter, Lake Charles, La.; F. A. Godchaux, Jr., Abbeville, La.; F. W. Rickert, New Orleans, La.; C. R. Walton, Stuttgart, Ark.; George Smith, DeWitt, Ark.; F. A. Farda, Houston, Texas, and J. E. Broussard, Beaumont, Texas.

Refunds of processing taxes are made possible by an amendment of the A. A. Act enacted June 16, providing for tax adjustment on floor stocks of any article processed wholly or in chief value from any commodity, with respect to which the existing rate of processing tax is increased or decreased after June 1, 1934. The practical effect of this amendment, which will become law as soon as signed by the President, is to permit credit or refund on floor stocks of cotton, jute and paper bags on which tax rate was reduced or eliminated as of June 12.

Grain Men to Resist Destructive Legislation

Members of the Chicago Board embraced in the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants, Cash Grain Ass'n and the Brokers Ass'n met in the Board building June 25 to consider what could be done to prevent the destruction of the grain market.

Harmful legislation has driven speculative leaders out of the futures market, and the reduced volume of trading is being felt in the pits where speculation is not sufficient to hold up the price of wheat against the pressure of hedging sales of new grain. Traders are beginning to feel that something must be done to save the grain markets from destruction.

Thos. E. Hosty, speaking at the meeting, said:

"We are all familiar with the grain exchange code. It was finally adopted after nearly a year of revising and revamping and it is not my purpose today to attempt to argue the desirability of its various provisions—many of them meet our individual approval and some of the others, to use a current descriptive term, 'Are not so hot.' But this is beside the point. The code is here and we'll have to live with it during the period that it is in force and effect."

The point which I am attempting to make is that the rank and file of the grain trade had the understanding and the belief that if a satisfactory code was submitted, signed and accepted by the grain exchanges and the administration authorities, there would be nothing further in the way of regulatory legislation. But what happened?

The ink was hardly dry on the code before committees in both houses of congress began working on a "commodity exchange bill," and members of the grain trade who had been feeling so sorry for the stock exchange, began to see that they were going to have troubles of their own—and plenty of them through the revision of the old and original grain futures administration act under which the grain exchanges have been functioning—not very willingly—but functioning, nevertheless, for the past twelve years.

Misstatements of fact have been used to place the grain markets in an unfavorable light. Unless these are fought vigorously they will be used again in bringing us under further domination of regulatory restrictions which, if continued, will mean the passing of the modern grain exchange and the involuntary retirement from business of practically every one in this room.

The A. A. A. has liberalized its corn loan regulations by reducing the measurement for a bushel of released sealed corn from 2½ to 2¼ cubic feet.

J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the Kansas state board of agriculture, has appealed to H. A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, for more than the 48 hours' free storage permitted by the country elevator code, until a farmer has completed delivery.

Dust Explosion at Nashville

Two explosions of grain dust occurred in the reinforced concrete grain elevator of the Ralston-Purina Co., in Nashville, Tenn., June 20th, at 4:50 p. m.

Oats and corn were being elevated at the time. The first explosion seemed to originate in a leg. The leg casings were wrecked, the concrete well enclosing the legs was badly ruptured and the tops of five bins were lifted and crumbled. All windows in cupola were blown out and 75 sprinkler heads released so the house was drenched. The explosion was distinctly audible to persons two miles away. Damage, \$20,000.

Dust Explosion at Milwaukee

The interior of the concrete grain elevator of the Kurth Malting Co., at Milwaukee, Wis., was burned out by a fire June 12 following an explosion of dust shortly before 7 a. m.

A heavy metal door and a dozen windows were blown out. No one was injured. Several thousand bus. of barley malt was damaged. During the fire the third and fourth floors fell in. Loss on contents, \$20,000; on building, \$10,000.

Dust explosions continue to occur with some regularity, one damaging the plant of the Ralston Purina Co. at Nashville, Tenn., recently.

Explosions have already been reported in the Journals this year at Chicago in the Arcady Feed Mill; at St. Louis in the Missouri Pacific Elevator; at Amarillo, Tex., in the elevator of the Central Grain & Elevator Co.; and at Wichita Falls, Tex., in the head house of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co.

Explosion in Flour Bin

Early on the morning of June 8 a workman checking the amount of flour in a bin of the Washburn-Crosby Co.'s Mill C at Minneapolis lowered a lamp in a vapor proof globe by the extension cord into the bin. Either the cord broke or the insulation was defective because an arc ignited the flour dust, causing an explosion.

The bin extended from the third to the sixth floor, and the force of the explosion blew off the top of the bin, broke all windows in the south wall of the mill on the sixth floor, and partially wrecked a glass and wood office enclosure on the fifth floor, 125 feet from the bins.

No second explosion followed, but a flash of fire doing little damage to the bin, communicated by spouts to two adjacent bins and to the seventh floor. The two bins were scorched; but the remainder of the mill was not damaged.

Water from 52 sprinkler heads that opened extinguished the blaze and thoroughly soaked the machinery and stock on floors below.

In March the underwriters' inspector had recommended bringing the wiring up to the standards of the electrical code.

The loss on building and equipment is estimated at \$8,500; on stock, \$2,500; and for use and occupancy, \$5,000.

Indiana State Sec'y Resigns

L. R. Rumsyre, of South Whitley, Ind., sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, has resigned the office rather than have any part in promoting or enforcing the country grain elevator code.

Mr. Rumsyre has convinced himself that the cost of administering and enforcing the various codes will exceed the benefits. He writes: "The dollars we pay out to support national authorities, regional agencies, state agencies and local agencies, and the business we lose because of these fettering regulations, are probably the least part of what these codes will cost us. Eventually the codes will cost you the respect and friendly regard of your neighbors."



Sioux City's Grain Elevators Got Out Over Their Boots

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Idaho

Bonniers Ferry, Ida., June 23.—We will have 10% more wheat due to less land being flooded. Oats crop will be 10% less than last year. We will have no corn. More seed peas by 5% going to be harvested.—K. V. Produce Co.

Lewiston, Ida., June 13.—Wheat acreage 15% reduction account allotment; condition this year 90 compared with 50 last year; no abandonment. Oats and corn are not important crops in this locality, being practically nil.—Nez Perce Roller Mills.

Kendrick, Ida., June 18.—I believe we will harvest the largest crop of wheat since 1930; oats and barley are also doing well, but the acreage is less than normal; beans never looked better and a large acreage was put in. Kendrick is the principal wheat and bean station of the Potlatch Belt.—Wade T. Keene, agt., The Vollmer Clearwater Co.

Moscow, Ida., June 12.—We seeded to wheat in this territory about 75% acreage compared to last year; condition of wheat 80% of normal; plenty of moisture, consequently none plowed up. Oats, 80% of normal compared to last year, condition good. No corn in this section. This section is a heavy producer of field peas, which are used for splits, also for seed stock and are shipped to Wisconsin for the canners there. These peas produce from 6 to 8 bags of 140 pounds per bag to the acre. This seeding of peas is inclined to reduce our wheat acreage each year, the pea fields are then put to fall wheat or seeded again to peas, but we are getting to rotate, fall wheat and peas. Our crop is about two weeks earlier than usual. A root rot is showing up in our wheat fields, which is something new to us, cannot tell just now how much damage this will do, but where found is very deadly. Government now investigating this territory. It doesn't look so good, but we may be more frightened than hurt.—Latah County Grain Growers, H. H. Simpson, mgr.

Illinois

Springfield, Ill., June 20.—The chinch bug infestation covers the entire state with the exception of a few northern and southern counties. Farmers are making a concerted effort to hold the pest in check this year. The bugs are now moving into the corn fields.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Ag. Stat., Ill and Federal Depts. of Ag.

Manito, Ill., June 25.—Wheat about all in shock; very poor generally, averaging about 10 bus. per acre. Oats too short to bind and poor quality. Corn looking good considering dry weather and poor stand. Our big trouble is chinch bugs, but the farmers are making a game fight against them. The bugs now in corn fields and going strong.—Geo. Knollhoff, agt., Turner-Hudnut Co.

Maunie, Ill., June 15.—Acreage of wheat and corn about normal, less reductions under allotments. Finest prospect for a good wheat crop in White County for several years. Harvesting will practically all be over this week. Several combines will start about the middle of following week. Most corn in good shape but some sections of county beginning to need rain rather badly. No chinch bugs.—J. E. Pumphrey.

Springfield, Ill., June 20.—Progress of corn was good, but size and stands are irregular; fields are well cultivated. Small grains continued poor in northern and many central counties. Some late oats probably benefited by recent rains, but most fields in north and central counties that have not already been pastured or plowed under are too short to be cut with a binder; oats is also short in the southern part of the state. Wheat cutting is extending northward into central counties. Chinch bugs are extremely numerous and they are moving into cornfields. Many soybeans and some cowpeas have been planted. Pastures show only little revival and feed is short.—W. F. Feldwisch, temporarily in charge, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Chesterville, Ill., June 25.—Crops here will be fair if the chinch bugs don't eat us up. The bugs have a good start.—E. W. Davis, manager, Davis & Davis.

Evans (Lincoln p. o.), Ill., June 21.—Usual acreage of wheat; none plowed up. No reduction in oats acreage. Corn acreage lower. Chinch bugs doing more damage to corn than wheat or oats, although drouth more damaging to wheat and oats.—Township Line Grain Co.

Hoopeston, Ill., June 20.—Wheat very short here; most all in shock. One-fourth of oats crop is too short to harvest; crop very short. Chinch bugs now leaving wheat and oats and going into the corn.—C. O. Long.

Etna, Ill., June 20.—Acreage of wheat 75% of last year; condition 50% of last year; one-quarter abandoned, too dry to plant any crop on abandoned wheat. Corn 90% of last year's acreage; condition good, only for chinch bugs and dry weather. Oats 5% of last year's acreage; three-quarters abandoned on account of bugs and dry weather.—F. M. Lowe.

Decatur, Ill., June 23.—Corn is now making good growth and has a wonderful dark-green color. The most advanced fields are being laid-by. More missing hills in practically all fields than we have in average years. Recent rains failed to check the chinch bugs and considerable damage to corn has been done in the areas heavily infested. Some farmers have planted three crops on the same acreage so far this season. First they had their land planted in wheat or oats which they disked up and replanted in corn; then the bugs took their corn and they replanted same in soy beans. Beans seem to be about the only crop the bugs are not interested in.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Indiana

Roanoke, Ind., June 21.—Chinch bugs here bad.—H. A. Dinius & Son.

Riceville, Ind., June 21.—Just about the same acreage of wheat as last year. None will be plowed under.—E. M. Ridenour.

Whitestown, Ind., June 19.—Oats crop is almost a complete failure. Wheat will yield about 15 bus. per acre. Hay shortest in years. Many acres of soy beans being planted. Corn crop looks good. Very little rain and that was late.—Kern Kirtley Co.

Van Buren, Ind., June 18.—Small acreage of wheat sown last fall, about 50% of crop on acreage. Oats no good, too dry, rains came too late; looks now like about one-third of a crop. Hay very short and light. Corn O. K., except some poor stands. Farmers discouraged and somewhat disgusted with corn and hog program.—Farmers Equity Exchange.

Rochester, Ind., June 21.—Harvesting has begun. Rye well filled but small acreage, about 60%. Wheat about two-thirds of crop with small acreage. Oats one-fourth to one-third of a crop with some plowed up for corn and soy beans. Corn in immediate neighborhood looking fine with acreage reduced. Chinch bugs are working in some places with not much damage as yet. Cass County, south of here, reports 100% of wheat infested.—J. J. Werner, Rochester Co-op. Elevator Co.

Iowa

Washington, Ia.—June 14.—Oats are a complete failure in this county; mostly too short to cut, and chinch bugs have finished them. Most of corn looks fine, but some complaint that bugs are working on it.—Farmers Co-op. Exchange.

Inwood, Ia., June 14.—No wheat raised here. Acreage of oats, 25%; barley, 30%; corn, 50%. Outlook for oats not good, not over 50% of normal crop. Barley 15% of normal crop. Corn prospect very good. Good rains here last 10 days.—W. H. Klein, local manager, Quaker Oats Co.

Ericson (Boone p. o.), Ia., June 21.—No chinch bugs here. Very small wheat acreage in this vicinity; looks now like none will be harvested, being too short and not filled. Acreage on both corn and oats normal, less about 10% contracted acreage which was taken off corn. Small grain and hay almost total failure. Very few oats will be harvested, mostly pastured and cut for hay. Very few farmers have any pasture or feed of any kind. Conditions in general worst in history. Corn on fall plowed land fair to good stand and looking fine, but that on spring plowed land 25% to 50% stand and looks poor. With favorable weather from now on we could possibly get 60% to 75% corn crop.—E. E. Fenner, Mgr., Ericson Co-op. Elvtr. & Live Stock Co.

Vinton, Ia., June 20.—Practically no wheat is grown in this section. Oats of course is short and some is being pastured and some plowed up and put in beans and forage crops. Corn looks good. Scattered showers have helped in most sections.—Farmers Grain & Co-op. Co., Clare O. Donels, owner.

Monteith, Ia., June 22.—Corn making fair progress, but needs a good rain. Should we get average showers soon farmers will commence laying corn by. Oats have made good growth since last rain, but will not make over a half-crop. Many fields will be used for hay, as the drouth was too long duration for the hay crop. Pastures very dry. Looks like a 75% corn crop and a 50% oats crop this year compared with normal.—W. L. Reed & Son, by H. A. Reed.

Wieston (Manson p. o.), Ia., June 12.—Recent rains have been of great benefit to growing crops, and while they came too late to be of much benefit to small grain, they have been a great help to corn, pastures and gardens. Opinions as to the prospective yield of oats vary; don't believe the average yield will be 20 bus. per acre, which is very low for this territory; 50 to 60 bus. is common here. Corn is in splendid condition and should with occasional rains make a splendid yield. Farmers in this section have practically all gone in for the corn-hog program, which means that there will be at least a 20% reduction in corn acreage.—Davis Bros. & Potter, John Egli, ass't mgr.

Kansas

Brewster, Kan., June 22.—Hard winter wheat acreage to be harvested was cut lately by recent hailstorms in best territory. Harvest just starting. Wheat testing from 59-61 lbs. and averaging from 8 to 25 bus. per acre. Corn acreage is large and with favorable conditions this territory will produce considerable. Barley crop is not so good.—Derby Grain Co.

Kentucky

Hardinsburg, Ky., June 21.—Acreage of wheat in this section shows an increase of about 30% over last year. None will be plowed up. No report of chinch bugs in this section.—Hook Mfg. Co.

Greenville, Ky., June 21.—Due to the processing tax, more wheat has been sown than last year, mostly for own consumption; condition very good and yield better than last year. None will be plowed up. Oats sown in this county for forage, very little threshed. Usual average of corn planted. Plenty of moisture. All crops looking good. Our county produces less than half of its consumption, being a tobacco and mining center.—E. A. Cohen.

Michigan

Croswell, Mich., June 21.—No chinch bugs as yet. Wheat acreage normal; estimated average 12 bus. per acre, or about half a crop. Right kind of weather will increase the yield. Good stand of corn, beans and oats. All have good color, but need more moisture.—Croswell Mfg. Co.

Hastings, Mich., June 20.—Wheat in most sections is about 50% of normal; very short straw. About 85% of normal was sown to oats, with prospects of less than 50% of average crop harvested. Much will be cut with mowing machines or not threshed. Corn acreage is about normal and is looking very good to date.—W. L. Wallace, prop. Wallace Feed & Seed Store.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., June 15.—The recent rains changed the picture completely and the enthusiasm of everyone in this Northwest territory is reflected in the brighter reports received last week. Farmers are holding on to livestock instead of selling to the government or shooting to put them out of their misery. Farmers are busy seeding flax, barley, red durum, corn and late fodder crops, such as millets, sudan grass, sorghums and canes. Seeding is being rushed vigorously in every district as farmers are trying to get in every bit possible in order to secure enough rough feeds to carry their stock thru the winter. Farmers are now hoping for a slightly better crop than they figured on, altho small grains as a whole will probably show less than half of a normal crop at harvest time. Early sown wheat was badly punished during the dry period and also suffered tremendously from severe wind and dust storms. Stands are very thin and many fields are heading out on a short straw and with very small head. The oats and rye crops in the Northwest are seemingly a failure and

will barely cover local requirements for seed and feed, according to most reports received.—T. R. Shaw, in Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Missouri

Kansas City, Mo., June 10.—Despite dry hot weather at filling time, and despite lack of subsoil moisture to draw on, the wheat plant, even in the most discouraging sections, produced well filled heads of especially well matured berries. There are, of course, some sections where yields will be very light and test weight poor but generally our samples show 58 to 62 pound wheat. It now seems probable that the final outcome from this year's harvest in Kansas may amount to from 78 to 82 million bus. This is a considerable increase over our previous report, but we believe justified from the yields reported so far, especially in the south central section. The north half of the state from east to west will probably not exceed our earlier hopes, but this south central section is reporting some unusually good yields.—H. L. Robinson.

Montana

Bozeman, Mont., June 21.—Acreage of wheat 25% less than last year. Lots of grasshoppers here, but no chinch bugs. Less than 1% plowed up. Our crops are about 60% of normal.—Bozeman Feed & Grain Co.

Nebraska

Grafton, Neb., June 23.—Crops were very poor out here this year. Wheat making 2 to 10 bus.—W. F. Finnegan, agt., Farmers Terminal Elevator Co.

Deshler, Neb., June 22.—Acreage of wheat about 20% less and yield per acre about 3 bus. less than last year. None is planted to corn. Some chinch bugs here.—Deshler Grain Co.

Nebraska's chinch bug infestation probably has shown much improvement during the past month and as a result the 1934 crop of corn in all probability will not be so severely damaged as expected.—M. H. Swink, University of Nebraska.

Dunning, Neb., June 21.—No chinch bugs here. Oats crop a failure, and part of oats acreage and part of the wheat acreage will be sown to forage crops. Only 75% normal wheat acreage sown of which 25% will be cut. Corn acreage reduced 20%; crop very uneven and some not planted even yet.—Jas. A. Kirk.

Tangemann (Talmage p. o.), Neb., June 18.—A few light showers have improved the outlook for corn here. Wheat, however, is no good; some farmers are cutting it for hay, and not getting very much of that, either. Oats also are a failure here.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Dixon, Neb., June 23.—Corn is coming fine; very uneven; some 2 ft. high and some 2 in. high and some being replanted. Oats not so good; some fields are going to be good to fair, and most of the oats will not be good enough to cut. We will get some barley but will be a light crop.—F. J. Hopkins.

Dixon, Neb., June 22.—We do not raise wheat up in this section of the state, however about 75% of an average corn crop was put in here. An average oats and barley crop also went in, but it was badly hurt with the dry weather and I believe fully 30% of both crops have been plowed up and sown to some forage crops. All crops look good here now as we have had about 7 in. rainfall in the past 2 weeks. We have some thin stands of corn and all of it is very uneven.—J. T. Saunders.

Dorchester, Neb., June 22.—Plenty of chinch bugs here. Wheat crop 30% to 40% of last year; some fields making 12 bus. but more making 5 bus. Taking into consideration the amount cut for hay and pastured we will only have a very small crop. No oats here at all. Corn very slow. Moisture scarce. Hay crop small and pastures dried up. Are in need of rains for feed forage crop planting. Twenty per cent of corn acreage not planted as yet.—Wm. F. Dainton, Mgr., Dorchester Farmers Elevator Co.

North Dakota

Ellsberry (Rock Lake p. o.), N. D., June 18.—Wheat and durum acreage about 20% less than last year. Corn has been increased about 100%. Oats and barley show some increase in acreage. The hottest and driest spring in the history of this state; 25% of the wheat can not make any crop, balance will only make part crop with ideal weather, which, by the way, we are now having.—Farmers Grain Co., W. R. Penrod, Mgr.

Hensler, N. D., June 12.—Wheat 15% acreage reduction; in fair to good condition; none plowed up. Oats and corn same acreage as last year.—Farmers National Warehouse Corp., Ross Cullen, mgr.

Ohio

Lyndon, O., June 11.—The acreage in this territory will be about the same as last year. Wheat crop looks good, and will probably start cutting about the 25th of June.—Lyndon Farmers Grain Co., by W. E. Wright.

Kileville, O., June 21.—Starting to cut wheat. Expect 20 to 25 bus. average. Oats 30% of crop. Corn prospects fairly good. Some too large to plow now. Some chinch bugs showing up.—Fred Kile & Son.

Silver Creek (Kenton p. o.), O., June 21.—No chinch bugs here. Acreage of wheat about 90% as compared with last year's acreage. Condition not so good. Yield perhaps from 12-15 bus. per acre compared with a last year's average of about 30 bus. Recent rains may change the situation slightly.—Clem W. Robinson.

South Solon, O., June 21.—Acreage of wheat here about normal. Condition 60% of last year. None plowed up. Oats about a normal acreage sown, but we believe there will only be about 30% of a crop cut or harvested as the drouth has ruined them. Corn about 20% less acreage, but condition of growing crop good. Chinch bugs present but have not damaged crops yet.—Guy Currey & Co.

Oklahoma

Altus, Okla., June 19.—Wheat is much better; about all harvested; none plowed up.—Oklahoma Grain & Seed Co., Inc.

Altus, Okla., June 13.—Wheat acreage 90% of last year, condition 100%. What little reduction in wheat acreage was planted in oats and barley.—Leger Mill Co.

Mounds, Okla., June 21.—Wheat about 10% over '33. None plowed up. Oats a third over '33 crop. Chinch bugs not bothering much. Corn promises good yield if we get rain as needed.—R. L. Barton.

Piedmont, Okla., June 23.—Wheat about 15% less than in 1933; yield about same or 10-12 bus. per acre; quality No. 1. Few more oats than last year, but very poor—about one-quarter crop. No more corn planted than in '33. No chinch bugs yet.—Simpson Grain Co.

Calera, Okla., June 15.—The crop last year in this section yielded about 35,000 bus. About the same number of acres was sowed, but due to lack of rain at the proper time, the crop will be cut to about 25,000 bus. this year. The prairie hay crop is less than one-half the usual crop.—Searce Hay & Grain Co., by Joe L. Searce.

Tennessee

Denver, Tenn., June 21.—Wheat cutting over and threshing now on; averaging about 14 bus. per acre, but quality poor. So far nothing better than No. 3 and most of it No. 4 and No. 5 account cheat and light weight. No chinch bugs thru this section. Practically no acreage abandoned, and we had more wheat acreage this year than usual, tho we never have a great deal. Corn looking good with favorable rains. Farmers ready to begin plowing corn for last time.—Duck River Grain Co.

Texas

Booker, Tex., June 11.—Harvest is just starting here this week, about 15 days ahead of other years; crop light.—A. F. Brown.

Huntoon, Tex., June 22.—Wheat harvest progressing rapidly. Wheat of good quality, but of small volume on account of drouth. Weather ideal for harvest, but more moisture needed for row crops.—Huntoon Grain Co.

Farwell, Tex., June 22.—Twenty-five per cent wheat acreage plowed under and summer fallowed; 25% hailed out; 50% averaging about 6 bus. per acre. Acreage about the same as last year. Row crops have all been planted, but are needing rain badly. Farmers complaining about poor stands on everything on account of insufficient winter moisture. No chinch bugs yet. Row crop acreage about the same as last year.—Henneman Grain & Seed Co.

Washington

Pomeroy, Wash., June 12.—Crop conditions are as good and perhaps better than last year's. None has or will be plowed up, altho, some damage has been done by foot rot. This is strictly a wheat district, no corn or oats grown and very little barley. Wheat acreage in county this year is estimated at 62,884.—Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc., by Claude L. Buchet, Mgr.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Hardinsburg, Ky., June 21.—No grain remains in farmers' hands.—Hook Milling Co.

South Solon, O., June 21.—Very little old grain in farmers' hands.—Guy Currey & Co.

Kileville, O., June 21.—No oats to ship from here.—Fred Kile & Son.

Greenville, Ky., June 21.—Very little wheat in hands of farmers.—E. A. Cohen.

Bozeman, Mont., June 21.—Very little grain left in farmers' hands.—Bozeman Feed & Grain Co.

Moscow, Ida., June 12.—Grain in farmers' hands: Wheat 30%, oats 10%.—Latah County Grain Growers, H. H. Simpson, mgr.

Washington, Ia., June 14.—A number are paying off their corn loans and selling to feeders.—Farmers Co-op. Exchange.

Dunning, Neb., June 21.—Not much corn outside of that sealed for government loans.—Jas. A. Kirk.

Evans (Lincoln p. o.), Ill., June 21.—About one-half of corn crop sealed.—Township Line Grain Co.

Ellsberry (Rock Lake p. o.), N. D., June 18.—Very little grain in farmers' hands.—Farmers Grain Co., W. R. Penrod, mgr.

Riceville, Ind., June 21.—Very little grain will be sold on the market from here, as the farmers have enough to supply themselves. Mills will buy all wheat to run on.—E. M. Ridenour.

Durand, Wis., June 13.—Farmers are practically all out of grain and are buying now on drouth relief.—Durand Co-op. Exchange, H. B. Hill, mgr.

Piedmont, Okla., June 23.—About 5% old wheat in farmers' hands. About half the new wheat crop will be marketed.—Simpson Grain Co.

New York, N. Y., June 15.—Broomhall reports the sale of a cargo of oats from Argentina for New York. The duty is 16 cents per bushel.

Lewiston, Ida., June 13.—Farmers are holding about 15% of last season's crop, compared with 40% this time last year.—Nez Perce Roller Mills.

Mounds, Okla., June 21.—No old grain in farmers' hands. New crop oats will remain in farmers' hands at present price levels.—R. L. Barton.

Hastings, Mich., June 20.—In this section very small percentage of grain is left in farmers' hands.—W. L. Wallace, prop, Wallace Feed & Seed Store.

Deshler, Neb., June 22.—In farmers' hands there still remains 10% wheat of last year's crop, 40% of corn crop and 20% of oats crop.—Deshler Grain Co.

Silver Creek (Kenton p. o.), O., June 21.—Amount of corn, wheat and oats yet remaining in farmers' hands is very small; not over 5%.—Clem W. Robinson.

Etna, Ill., June 20.—Very little of last year's corn on hand, as the crop was a near failure on corn. No oats to handle and very little wheat.—F. M. Lowe.

Inwood, Ia., June 14.—Grain in farmers' hands at this time: Oats none; barley none; corn 60%, mostly government sealed.—W. H. Klein, local mgr., Quaker Oats Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 22.—The first car of new crop wheat here arrived today, shipped to the Dorgan Grain Co. from Vincennes, Ind. It grades No. 2 red, 58½ lbs.

Kendrick, Ida., June 18.—Holdover of old wheat about the same as last year, which was large, and the farmers are not disposed to sell.—Wade T. Keene, Agt., The Vollmer-Clearwater Co.

Montreal, Que., June 12.—The unloading of three full cargoes of Polish rye, to go to Chicago for use in United States distilleries, was completed here today. So far this season nine cargoes of Baltic rye have arrived, with more on the way, these also to go to Chicago.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida., June 23.—About 10% of last year's wheat crop is still in farmers' hands.—K. V. Produce Co.

Ericson (Boone p. o.), Ia., June 22.—Very few oats left in farmers' hands. Ninety per cent of corn sealed.—E. E. Fenner, mgr., Ericson Co-op. Elev. & L. S. Co.

Fonda, Ia., June 20.—At least 80% of the corn here was sealed. A very small amount of unsealed corn is in the farmers' hands at this time. We do not raise wheat in this section.—Guy F. Wilde.

Pomeroy, Wash., June 12.—Wheat in warehouses of Garfield County as of June 1, about 900,000 bus. Wheat on farms for feed and seed requirements.—Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc., by Claude L. Buchet, mgr.

Ottawa, Ont., June 22.—Export clearances of Canadian wheat from the beginning of the crop year to June 15 have been 137,396,180 bus., against 206,028,456 bus. for the like period of 1932-33.—R. H. Coats, dominion statistician.

Kansas City, Mo., June 20.—The first new crop barley reached this city today, coming from Quenemo, Osage County, Kan., in the eastern part of the state. It graded sample grade, 43½ pounds, musty and 16.2% moisture. It sold at 50c a bu.

The corn loan program terminated at midnight May 1, with 270,000,000 bus. sealed in cribs.

Wheat Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	11,499	14,296	.....	.....
Boston	.....	.....	64,000	.....
Chicago	1,979,000	1,111,000	1,790,000	1,652,000
Cincinnati	142,400	219,200	356,800	273,600
Duluth	3,575,395	4,258,716	4,228,260	6,163,764
Ft. William	19,617,022	10,649,668	24,882,318	30,334,531
Ft. Worth	184,800	1,051,400	231,000	282,800
Hutchinson	753,300	1,181,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	129,000	267,000	147,000	124,000
Kan. City	1,190,400	5,660,800	3,798,255	2,773,180
Milwaukee	340,214	279,448	239,768	316,783
Minneapolis	3,152,200	7,590,250	1,596,560	2,920,070
New Orleans	18,454	2,800	21,375	29,701
New York	978,633	416,500	1,237,000	1,432,000
Omaha	451,200	1,203,200	529,200	2,098,600
Peoria	44,400	105,600	57,600	94,800
St. Joseph	326,400	305,600	196,800	380,000
St. Louis	853,500	1,765,400	1,434,500	1,450,600
San Fran.	132,266	488,000	.....	.....
Seattle	835,800	935,200	.....	.....
Superior	1,803,631	2,543,131	2,122,633	3,766,059
Toledo	301,000	455,000	463,000	495,000
Vancouver	2,841,078	4,911,198	2,588,286	4,978,801
Victoria	.....	34,301	.....	681,031
Wichita	801,000	1,440,000	1,084,500	502,500

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Onton		June		June		June		June		June		June		June		June	
	High	Low	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30
Chicago*	107½	74¼	96½	94½	95½	94½	95½	95½	92½	89¾	90¼	93¼	91¼	90½	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Winnipeg*	87¼	66¾	78¾	78¼	79¼	79¼	80½	79¾	78¾	78	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Liverpool*	.....	.....	73	71¼	71¾	72¾	73	72¾	72¼	72¼	72¼	73¼	72¾	72¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	.....	.....	89¾	87½	87½	86¾	87½	87¾	85¼	81¼	82¾	86¾	83¾	83¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	108	70¾	97½	95½	96½	95¾	96¼	95¾	93¾	90¾	91¼	94	92¼	91¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth, durum	104	80¾	95¼	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	94¼	92¾	90	90	92¼	91¾	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	.....	.....	96¾	94¾	95½	94½	95½	95½	92½	90	90¼	93¾	91¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn																		
Chicago	66½	45	59½	59¾	59¼	58¾	60½	60½	59½	57¼	56¾	58½	58¾	58¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	.....	.....	56½	56½	55¼	54¾	55½	56¾	55¾	53¾	53¼	56¾	55¾	56¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	.....	.....	59½	60	59¾	58¾	60¾	60¼	59¾	57½	56¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats																		
Chicago	47¾	26½	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¾	42¾	40¾	40¼	42¾	41¾	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Winnipeg	41¼	32	37¾	37¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38	37	36¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	46¾	24¾	41¼	41¼	41¼	41	41	41¾	40	38¾	38¼	40¾	39¼	39¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	.....	.....	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	42¾	40¾	40¼	42¾	41¾	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye																		
Chicago	71½	52½	67¼	66¾	67	66¾	67½	67¾	65¼	63¾	63¾	67	66¼	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	71¾	52¼	67¼	66¾	67	66¾	67¾	68	66	62¾	64	67	66¼	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Winnipeg	59¾	43½	56½	56¾	57	56¾	58	58	56¾	56¾	56¾	57¾	56½	56½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth	70½	.....	68	67	66¾	67	67¾	67¾	66	64	63¾	66¾	66½	66¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley																		
Minneapolis	59¼	34	49¾	49¼	48¾	48¾	51	50½	48¾	47¾	46¾	48¾	47¾	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Winnipeg	48¾	37¾	44¾	45¼	45¾	45¼	46¼	46	45	45¼	45¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	.....	.....	53¾	54¾	54	54	55	55	53	50¾	50¾	53¼	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	62	27¾	53¾	54¾	54	54¼	55	55	53¾	50¾	50¾	53¼	52	51¾	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Wheat price in gold cents June 25; Chicago, 53¾; Winnipeg, 47; Liverpool, 49¼.

†October delivery.

Code Circular No. 7

We are in the midst of a provoking delay. Crops are being marketed in the South and we still have no Code Authority agencies working. Why?

Your National Code Authority cannot proceed unless and until its entire rules and regulations, minutes of election, minutes of meetings, basis and method of assessment, etc., are filed in Washington and approved by Government officials.

We have had to prepare by-laws, rules and regulations, an itemized budget for a year in advance, and a host of other detail material, much of which had to have the approval of Code Authority members (located widely apart over the United States) before it could be forwarded to Washington.

Now we must await while Washington approves (or disapproves) all that material. Much time could have been saved had the Code Authority members definitely known the exact kind and amount of formal material that would be demanded by Washington. To date we have furnished everything demanded by Washington and are hoping that official approval of our National Code Authority set-up, and its rules and regulations, will be forthcoming soon.

We are receiving many questions as to why we do not proceed with State and Regional Code Authority set-ups. The above is the answer, and is not intended as an excuse or an

Rye Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	109,352	12,505	.....	.....
Boston	1,125	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	908,000	2,881,000	496,000	56,000
Cincinnati	15,400	7,000	2,800	2,800
Duluth	69,488	1,518,211	1,028,963	2,516,007
Ft. William	75,934	233,308	62,540	.....
Ft. Worth	1,500	1,500	.....	1,500
Indianapolis	138,000	.....	87,000	.....
Kansas City	6,000	28,500	.....	91,000
Milwaukee	74,627	79,650	3,765	60,240
Minneapolis	245,390	777,600	191,980	1,331,510
New Orleans	.....	4,991	.....	.....
New York	4,200	3,400	.....	233,000
Omaha	8,400	74,200	23,800	65,800
Peoria	38,400	18,000	1,200	15,600
St. Louis	21,000	29,500	23,000	13,500
Seattle	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	53,688	1,485,467	150,642	2,289,037
Toledo	.....	2,000	41,000	.....
Vancouver	.....	12,086	.....	.....

alibi. We are not acting because we do not yet have any legal authority to act. We will put on full speed just as soon as we are "recognized" by Washington.

In the meantime (much as we hate to press the point again) please remember no State, Association or Regional Code Authority should be set up until the National Code Authority is "recognized" and in turn has written you instructions to create such an organization in your State or Region.

Headquarters: Office, NATIONAL CODE AUTHORITY, Country Grain Elevator Industry.

Pacific Export Ass'n to Continue

The North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n will continue to function during the coming season, but not as an export concern. It is understood the ass'n's operations will be confined entirely to domestic distribution of the crop.

Already a considerable amount of wheat has been sold in the interior for shipment direct by rail to millers in the southwestern states and when the longshoremen's strike is over grain men look for a heavy business to be done by water to gulf and Atlantic coast points.

Under the new set-up discussed, which will require an overhauling of the marketing agreement between the government and the northwestern grain shipping firms, it is understood the subsidy, provided by the flour processing tax will be abolished.

It is also understood that Douglas McIntyre, who has been in Washington for several weeks will be succeeded by William Clohessey, his assistant, at Portland, Ore.—F. K. H.

Oats Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	30,275	17,867	.....	.....
Boston	13,600	22,600	.....	.....
Chicago	2,183,000	2,807,000	2,122,000	2,658,000
Cincinnati	134,000	192,000	84,000	82,000
Duluth	132,479	1,492,907	2,420,633	1,985,716
Ft. William	626,211	1,605,878	4,618,722	2,103,534
Ft. Worth	72,000	142,000	288,000	238,000
Indianapolis	776,000	1,776,000	490,000	1,770,000
Kansas City	132,000	230,000	108,000	108,000
Milwaukee	61,020	622,400	670,273	307,000
Minneapolis	254,280	1,734,500	2,734,050	1,832,810
New Orleans	52,429	111,838	46,688	74,127
New York	106,800	90,200	2,000	11,000
Omaha	146,000	348,000	424,000	290,000
Peoria	322,000	446,000	255,600	446,300
St. Joseph	492,000	388,000	116,000	134,000
St. Louis	467,800	888,000	321,000	736,750
San Francisco	54,375	88,125	.....	.....
Seattle	34,000	80,000	.....	.....
Superior	135,003	476,924	1,940,133	640,312
Toledo	592,000	637,000	656,000	580,000
Vancouver	258,365	267,786	364,776	856,124
Wichita	.....	3,000	.....	1,500

Corn Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	89,202	54,635	.....	.....
Boston	3,925	2,750	.....	.....
Chicago	2,716,000	7,589,000	6,346,000	7,053,000
Cincinnati . . .	216,000	246,000	85,500	213,000
Duluth	425,355	1,509,220	2,068,191	756,524
Ft. William . . .	44,761	.....	21,067	11,781
Ft. Worth	94,500	148,500	9,000	15,000
Hutchinson . . .	8,750	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis . .	976,500	2,428,500	718,500	1,560,000
Kansas City . . .	508,500	2,167,500	1,806,000	582,000
Milwaukee	365,800	1,092,370	1,152,136	738,932
Minneapolis . . .	223,000	2,478,540	996,120	2,024,300
New Orleans . . .	188,265	387,281	163,741	117,752
New York	246,371	16,500	4,000	9,000
Omaha	421,400	2,318,400	914,200	581,000
Peoria	880,300	1,971,300	387,800	1,204,550
St. Joseph	288,000	1,185,000	502,500	712,500
St. Louis	1,108,000	2,907,800	815,500	1,360,000
San Francisco . .	8,571	41,071	.....	.....
Seattle	108,000	60,000	.....	.....
Superior	470,472	803,507	1,561,499	307,295
Toledo	85,000	123,000	22,000	43,000
Wichita	58,500	27,300	67,600	3,900

Western Dealers Organize Code Authority

Delegates to the 34th annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n gathered in the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia., Thursday and Friday, June 21-22. Grave concern with the multiple problems confronting the trade brought dealers from far and near, and every session was well attended.

The early morning hours on Thursday were devoted to registration, informal discussions and greetings between friends.

Thursday Morning Session

PRES. EARL GALBRAITH, Sac City, opened the first session at 10:30 a. m. Thursday. From his annual address we take the following:

Pres. Galbraith's Address

Conventions of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n are held to discuss state and national problems and to improve conditions in the grain trade. This year we have a two-fold duty.

Opinion differs as to whether a code for the country grain trade was needed. Confronted as we were a year ago with the nation wide movement for codes, and the demands of the government there was no alternative.

Nothing in the code should work a hardship on country grain dealers, with the possible exception in some cases of the labor hours and wage provisions. It contains no vicious disciplinary regulations to reduce or destroy individual initiative.

Unscrupulous commercialism, selfishness and greed, together with decreased available volume in grain and side-lines the last few years, has prompted many country grain dealers to indulge in unethical methods which they found unprofitable. Prohibition of certain unfair methods of competition is the predominating feature of the code. We hope it will eliminate competitive difficulties existing in many localities and establish more uniform and profitable methods of buying and merchandising grain.

The real success of the code will be measured by the principles inculcated in the hearts and minds of the grain dealers and the influence it may exert on the trade long after codes expire. Individuals may hope to profit from operation of the code only in proportion to contributions toward its functioning. Even a magician can not collect interest without a principal investment.

A year ago the Administration was in the formative stage of a recovery program; today, due to influence of the brain trust, it appears to be in the experimental stage of a reform program. We are witnessing a change of sentiment toward the Administration, a change from complete confidence and loyalty to an attitude of skepticism and apprehension. This is evident by the increased criticism of the Administration's and Brain Trust's activities, and public aversion to the governmental and regimentation features of the revolutionary program. Some of the restrictive measures are thwarting enterprise and retarding recovery.

After a year of effort by the AAA to restore the pre-war "parity" between prices for farm products and those of non-agricultural commodities, we find an improvement of about 2%. The drought has changed these figures since they were compiled.

N.R.A. activities during the same time have advanced prices for all commodities in excess of the buying power of the public. A decline in buying power comes from interruption of the creation of wealth. Prosperity comes from increased wealth, created by production. It can not be increased and distributed by reducing and destroying the sources of wealth. Yet that is the scheme of the AAA and its corn-hog program.

Economic recovery is a return of prosperity, but a substantial recovery can not be secured by following the path of economic nationalism as it breeds physical, moral and economic warfare. Isolated commercialism is contrary to the policies and requirements of the American people.

The world trade conference in London a year ago was a fatal blow to the American industries that had so-called surpluses, particularly agriculture. It was then that the intellectuals of the New Deal conceived a planned economy, a planned agriculture.

This nation is looked upon as a producer, with fertile areas, efficient production methods, a high standard of living. But our living standards can not be maintained by killing little pigs and plowing up cotton; by reduced acreages and processing taxes. Truly enough, "Reliance on

resolving the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty by destroying the plenty is economic suicide."

A year ago a large portion of the things urgently needed were domestic; today, they are international in character. We need a planned and expanded world commerce that the wheels of American industry may be kept turning, unemployment corrected and national income increased. It is hopeful to find the Administration becoming international minded. The executive power granted the Pres. to adjust tariffs and make reciprocal trade agreements with other nations was a step in the right direction. International trade is our last and only hope of stemming the tide of regimentation, socialism and collectivism.

War Debts affect the grain business as they do every other American industry. They have a direct minimizing effect on trade with debtor nations. Foreign nations tell us they have a depression and that resumption of payments in full is entirely out of the question, a transfer of goods is the only possible manner in which the obligation can be met. Even so we have no assurance they will not repudiate the debts, leaving us sitting with no recourse, with nothing but the Johnson Bill, which defines a defaulted nation and prohibits any further extension of credit to it.

Domestic rail tariffs need substantial reductions. The grain belt must move closer to the Seaboard. The satisfactory results of passenger rate reductions should be an incentive for the railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the rail commissions to reduce freight rates. The manner in which transportation rates are adjusted is vital to the grain trade. While some adjustments have been made, they have not been general.

The trucking menace still confronts us. In the past highway commissions planned to build permanent roads over the shortest route for the benefit of the tourist. Popular demand is changing the views of the present commission, which has incorporated the idea of connecting towns as much as possible for commercial purposes.

This situation, together with the inclination of the railroads to discontinue branch lines, and the agitation for farm relief, makes the transportation question more vital than ever before. Trucks and contract motor carriers are here to stay. The most we can hope for is equalization of freight rates between rail and motor carriers; equalization of regulations of the various agencies of transport, and jurisdiction over all by the same body, or coordinated bodies.

It is imperative that we make a concentrated effort to solve this problem as the type of transportation will continue to interfere with volume and jeopardize the profitable conduct of the grain business regardless of the code or national policies.

We must not cease in our efforts to fathom and contemplate our destiny. How far to the "left" must we go? Under a planned agricultural and government controlled program, to what extent will we have to change our methods of conducting the grain business?

If farms become gardens, meadows, lakes and wooded lots, will our present methods and facilities become obsolete? Will we continue to be grain dealers or merely public warehousemen or agents for the government? Much depends upon whether or not our government continues a policy of contraction, nationalism and regimentation or develops a program of growth and expansion.

The prosperity of the grain trade is at stake and it behooves us, gentlemen, to keep our finger on the pulse of governmental affairs. If there ever was a time when a spirit of co-operation and unity of purpose was needed between all types of grain men, grain companies and ass'ns, it is now.

SEC'Y D. O. MILLIGAN, Des Moines, read the following treasurer's and field reports:

Treasurer's Report

Receipts

Balance on hand 5-1-1933.....	\$ 234.10
Dues received	1,522.75
Total receipts	\$1,756.85

Disbursements

Printing and Stationery	\$ 148.23
Postage	213.50
Code Meeting Expense	64.19
District Meetings	346.10
Officers' Expense	237.46
National Federation Dues	10.00

National Ass'n Dues	150.00
Telegraph and Telephone	20.33
Tax on Checks .....	.46
Annual Meeting	162.10

\$1,352.57

Balance on Hand 6-1-34\$ 404.48

Secretary Milligan's Report

I am sure we are all facing this Convention with a great deal more courage than we would have if the Convention had been held during the session of the recent madhouse in Washington.

Last summer following the Convention we first had the release of the NRA program and starting in July this Association, through its legislative committee, started the work for the formation of a Country Elevator Code. A great deal of pioneering work was done by this legislative committee, which later was passed on to the National Association. The men who were on that committee included Ed Wagner, Ankeny; George Wassenaar, Cascade; Joe Pavel, Solon; Elmer Harris, Williamsburg; and F. D. Milligan, Jefferson, Chairman.

A short time following this the call was made by the National Association for a meeting of all the country elevator associations in an attempt to formulate a Country Elevator Code. At this meeting, of which George Booth was chairman, there was formulated the National Federation of Country Elevator Associations, which undoubtedly represents the most forward movement that was ever attempted, let alone accomplished by the country elevator industry. This Association affords the nucleus for voicing the sentiments of the entire industry regardless of class or kind.

Under this Code Authority now established our Association is empowered to establish an Association Committee of Authority to clear all those matters pertaining to the Code within the membership. We also are empowered to form jointly with the Farmers Association at Ft. Dodge, a State Code Authority, which is an appeal board from the State Associations. It shall be the duty of this Convention to select and elect members to represent the Association on these committees.

Group Gatherings: During the past year we have held over twenty local meetings, contacting practically every portion of the State several times, so as to bring to the trade the current information that was affecting them from time to time on National and State affairs.

The attendance at these meetings was the best that has ever been received in response to a call for local meetings. I would like to express my appreciation to the country dealers for their cooperation.

Refunds on Gasoline: The question has been brought up regarding the refund for gasoline used to operate stationary engines in the elevators. It is necessary under the new provisions of the Code of Iowa for anyone desiring the refunds to make a written application to the State Treasurer upon blanks furnished by him for "Application for Refund Permit." Following the approval of that application the applicant then must make an application for refund for the fuel used during a period not to exceed ninety days prior to the date of the application. If anyone has any further questions in regard to this the Secretary's office has the full details for your information.

Sales Tax: Through bulletins, local meetings and correspondence we have kept everyone informed as to the provisions, interpretations and requirements of the Sales Tax in Iowa.

The interpretation on field seeds where they were permitted exemption from tax was secured following a hearing that was given to a committee of the Ass'n on this subject. The grain trade is very fortunate that it is not affected in any greater degree in the matter of sales tax collections.

Sealed Corn: The subject of sealed corn has been one of considerable concern, especially up to the time of the drought in this section. It is our understanding that a call has been made by the Government to all of the banks holding this corn loan paper, requesting that those loans be turned in for payment on June 30th. Therefore, any checks paid for grain taken out of seal shall include the RFC Corp. the same as the elevator man would include the mortgagee in connection with chattel loans on grain.

Grain Grades: During the past year the Department of Agriculture made inquiries as to the reaction of the grain trade to the proposed change in grades that they were promulgating. Notwithstanding the fact that practically every division of the grain trade was against the change in grades, we do have today a complete change, which is effective on July 2d, for wheat, barley and oats and on September 1st for corn. It is too late to secure a retraction of this change in grades, so it is now a question of readjusting ourselves to the provisions of the new grades.

Association Membership: Our membership as of this date is 347 members. This is the highest number of active members during the last ten years. It indicates the realization of the

need of the Ass'n work and the cooperation of our members during the past year in securing new members. I want to express appreciation to the officers, directors and members of our Ass'n in extending our facilities to new friends.

Bonded Warehouse: Very closely allied with bonded warehouses is the question as to whether or not this Association should foster a revision of our Bonded Warehouse Act in Iowa. Minnesota has probably the model law for storage grain in country elevators, and some action should be taken by the members following the report of the committee to be designated for the consideration of this provision.

The Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company has always been a blood relative of the Ass'n and as many members of the Ass'n are policyholders in the insurance company, I am sure it will be well to pass on the information as to the fine financial condition of the insurance company at this time.

In the Best's Rating of insurance companies for 1934, this being the service to insurance companies similar to Dun & Bradstreet for the mercantile business, the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been given a rating of A plus, which is the highest rating that can be given to an insurance company, and which denotes excellent loss paying record and excellent management. In addition to this I just want to say the insurance company is in very liquid condition and that every policyholder is very amply protected by funds in its reserve and surplus account.

To those dealers who have not taken advantage of this insurance protection, it is our suggestion that you make inquiry to appreciate the saving in cost of your insurance and the added service and protection that is afforded. Every Director of the Company is a country elevator operator and fully conversant with the conditions and problems of the trade.

In closing I want to express my appreciation for the excellent cooperation this office has had from the officers and directors of the Ass'n during the past year. This cooperation has been very helpful and stimulating and I am sure that it has been reflected back to the members in their interest in the Ass'n work. I also want to express the appreciation of the excellent field work that has been done during the last year by the Field Representative of the Insurance Company, Mr. Westerfield.

Pres. Galbraith appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS: John Mueller, Calamus, chairman; Edw. H. Tiedeman, Fonda; Geo. Wassenaar, Cascade.

NOMINATING: Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock, chairman; Hugh Hale, Royal; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg.

CODE AUTHORITY nominations: John Mueller, Calamus, chairman; R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids; Ray Tierney, Bouton.

STANDING WAREHOUSE COM'ITE to examine warehouse and bonding laws of other states, with a view to ass'n recommendations for revisions of the Iowa law: A. L. Lewis, Chicago, chairman; Lloyd Adams, Lake City; A. Turner, Jordon.

ELECTION of officers: The nominating committee reported and the members elected the following: J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center, pres.; H. L. Huston, Columbus Junction, vice-pres. Directors until 1937, W. H. Walker, Boone; J. P. Walters, Toledo; Mark Murphy, Onawa.

Hold-over directors are: R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids; John F. Mueller, Calamus; Geo. Moulton, Fonda; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg; Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; Hugh Hale, Royal. Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session

PRES. GALBRAITH presided at the second session.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, chairman, National Com'ite on Sealed Corn, reviewed the sealed corn situation, calling attention to the effects of drouth and rebuying of corn by farmers who had sealed. Approximately 10% of the nation's corn crop was under seal at the peak, he asserted. Much of it is now being unsealed. More of his address is published elsewhere in this number.

Copies of information blanks to be submitted by a borrower from the Commodity Credit Corp., when he wished to take up his note, were distributed. These called for "date of note:

amount of note; number of bushels sealed; name of purchaser; address of purchaser; number of bushels contracted to be sold; price per bu. agreed to be paid; name of official sealer; address of official sealer or inspector; name and address of bank to which loan documents are to be forwarded for collection, and the signature of the producer."

Attention was called to the fact that Iowa law gives the sheller prior claim on corn shelled; but the sealing contracts call for corn shelled and delivered. The lien is of consequence when insufficient funds are realized from sale of the corn to pay both the loan and the sheller's lien.

GEO. E. BOOTH, Chicago, chairman, National Code Authority, and pres. National Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns, discussed the country elevator code. When he was introduced all delegates stood to acknowledge his leadership and his earnest efforts to protect the interests of the grain trade. Mr. Booth reviewed the country elevator code, stating that it is a very definite law, with a penalty of \$500 per day for each day of violation.

The code authorities are simply courts to enforce the code. To administer the code the authority collects from the trade. Every effort is being made to keep the administration expense low, and it is not expected to exceed \$3 for each member of the trade. More of Mr. Booth's address is published elsewhere in this number.

In the discussion following Mr. Booth's remarks, it was shown that elevators doing a storage business must immediately take steps to become bonded and licensed warehouses. Since no Iowa law requires licensing and bonding, this will mean taking out a federal license, costing from \$80 to \$100 for the average country elevator.

Getting around the storage provisions of the code with a sales contract is a question that has been submitted to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for opinion. The code provides that state law shall take precedence and an attorney general opinion in Kansas claims that a sales contract, with deferred payment, is a bona fide change of title, giving the elevator ownership of the grain. The purpose of the code is to protect the producers and keep the elevator operators from doing what has proven a sorrowfully unprofitable practice.

Definition of "trade area" has been requested of Washington officials, reference to local chambers of commerce for outlining boundaries having proven unsatisfactory.

If an elevator changes method of payment of an employe from salary to commission, it must guarantee the minimum rate demanded by the code.

Adjourned to Friday morning.

Western Ass'n Banquet

A colorful gathering of grain dealers, their wives and sweethearts, sat down at the tables in the West Ball Room of the Hotel Fort Des Moines the evening of the first day for the

annual banquet. While they were consuming the well selected food, soft music was played by Ray Allison and his Gang of Eight.

When dinner was over there was a program of variety numbers with whirling dancers and flashing feet to delight the visitors.

Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock, was toastmaster, ably introducing the speaker of the evening, T. Y. Wickham, Chicago, chairman of the Grain Com'ite on National Affairs, who expressed hope and confidence in the future of the grain business, and the development of foreign trade, particularly with the Orient, which may be expected to bring prosperity to agriculture.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the floor was cleared for dancing, and the remainder of the evening given over to that well enjoyed pastime.

Friday Morning Session

PRES. GALBRAITH presided at the third session.

FRED H. CLUTTON, sec'y Chicago Board of Trade, briefly reviewed the drift in government with an administration doing many things contrary to the customs and character of the country. Even the constitution has been suspended under the guise of "emergency."

"Where are we going?" Mr. Clutton made no attempt to tell, but he recalled the platform of Norman Thomas, socialist nominee for president at the last election, a program calling for appropriation of five billion dollars for relief of suffering, an equal amount for public works, acquisition of businesses and properties to employ the unemployed; organization of an efficient system of employment agencies; control of resources and heavy taxation of incomes; abolition of the power of the supreme court. "The whole thing," declared Mr. Clutton, "is a hopeless muddle."

FRANK THEIS, Chief, Grain Division, A.A. A., Washington, D. C., reviewed the accomplishments of A.A.A., defending its emergency measures, explaining methods for unsealing corn, calling attention to the serious effects of the drouth. His address is reviewed elsewhere in this number.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, directed attention to the government's expectation of co-operation from grain dealers in the unsealing of corn. The government retains a lien on sealed corn until enough money is available to satisfy the note in full with interest, and insurance. The grain dealer must cooperate with the sealers and the banks in collections.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Dutch Lunch at Des Moines

A dutch lunch was served free to all registered dealers at noon on Friday, in the South Ball Room. The food was tempting and many of the delegates returned for a second helping.

Beer was served in pitchers, and glasses kept full, which tended to keep many of the delegates

1934 Officers and Directors of Western Ass'n



Front row, left to right: Field Sec'y Jack Westerfield, Des Moines; Directors R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, and John F. Mueller, Calamus; Sec'y D. O. Milligan, Des Moines.
Back row: Directors Mark Murphy, Onawa, and W. H. Walker, Boone; Pres. J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; Director Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock.

in the South Ball Room until time for the afternoon session.

Friday Afternoon Session

PRES. GALBRAITH presided at the fourth session.

J. E. EUBANK, engineer Iowa Railway Commission, reviewed the Iowa laws covering licensing and bonding of warehouses. His address will be published in a later number.

C. A. DABINETT Cedar Rapids, federal grade supervisor, explained the new regulations covering grading of small grains which go into effect July 2, and grading of corn which becomes effective in September.

The resolutions com'te offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions Adopted

Approve Elevator Code

WHEREAS, There has been worked out between the A.A.A. and the country grain trade through their ass'ns and com'ites acting in conjunction with the National Code Authority in compliance with President Roosevelt's Act, a Code of fair competition for the handling and merchandising of grain, and

WHEREAS, the officers of the various ass'ns and their appointed com'ites have untiringly labored to formulate properly a Code adaptable to all phases of the grain trade, be it therefore

RESOLVED, That this Convention go on record as giving unstinted approval to the efforts of these Officers and Com'ites, and be it further

RESOLVED, That they go on record as approving the said Code as one of the major constructive movements of recent years for the betterment of competitive conditions in the

country grain trade, and bespeak our individual and collective support to honorable observance of the provisions of said Code.

Sealed Corn

WHEREAS, and by reason of Government Loans to producers on which corn is given as security, there exists at this time a substantial quantity of such corn under seal to the Government, and

WHEREAS, under the terms these loans on such corn security is callable by the Government, beginning Aug. 1, 1934, and

WHEREAS, the avowed purpose of the Department of Agriculture is that such sealed corn shall move in the ordinary commercial channels common to those ordinarily used, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n commend and approve of the purpose of the Department of Agriculture and pledge the full cooperation of the Ass'n in the movement and orderly marketing of such corn.

Membership Invitation

WHEREAS, By reason of the present situation in the grain trade, particularly by reason of the enactment and approval of the country grain Code, it is deemed there never was a more appropriate or profitable time for membership in country grain trade ass'ns, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention go on record as urging and inviting every member of the Country Grain Trade to membership.

Death of E. A. Fields

WHEREAS, since the last Convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, it has behooved our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst a valuable member of the said Ass'n and of its directorate, our beloved friend and associate, Mr. E. A. Fields, whose passing is deplored by all, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Convention extend heartfelt sympathy to the members of his bereaved family.

Code Authority Election

Nominated as the Western ass'n com'te for handling code cases, Ray U. Tierney, Bouton; Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids, and W. C. Walker, Boone, were unanimously elected to represent independents, lines, and independent farmers' elevators, respectively.

Nominated as Western ass'n representatives on the state code authority, Frank D. Milligan, Jefferson, and Earl Galbraith, Sac City, were unanimously elected to represent line companies and independent elevators respectively.

[In a separate meeting, representatives of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Iowa elected T. N. McElwain, Sloan; Gerhard Larson, Eagle Grove, and H. B. Booknau, Malcom, as its ass'n code com'te; and elected W. J. Lynch, Green Mountain, and J. A. Seward, Sheldon, as its representatives on the state code authority, representing the Farmers' National Grain Corp. affiliates, and the independent farmers' elevators, respectively. Selection of a representative on the state authority for scoopers and truckers was left appointive in the absence of elective representation.]

Restiring-Pres. Galbraith introduced Pres.-Elect J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center, who promised to do only the best he knew how to promote the ass'n and the interests of its members and the trade. [Applause.]

Adjourned *sine die*.

Hawkeye Convention Notes

GEORGE TODD, active general manager of the Ames Construction Co., busily dug up prospects for new machinery installations, repairing and modernizing of elevators.

REGISTRATION numbered well above 250. Many ladies were among those present, taking advantage of the matinee provisions made by the ass'n in expectation of their company.

MAYBE the rain that settled the dust the night before the convention had something to do with the fine attendance. Tho it is more likely that the interesting program was the magnet.

SOMEBODY brought a display of chinch bugs. Red bugs, brown bugs, and the moss backed old gray bugs, that had been caught just before they started traveling for new fields.

DES MOINES grain dealers started the convention early with a stag dinner and party on Wednesday night before. The food was good. So were the liquid refreshments. Then there are several stories about the entertainment now going the rounds, some of which conflict.

LAMSON BROS. & CO. posted continuous quotations in a parlor on the mezzanine floor, where delegates found comfortable chairs and a plentiful supply of cigars and cigarettes for their pleasure while they watched the market. Art Torkelson was the active host in charge, aided by Bond Lane, and W. H. Sievert.

FRED CLUTTON, sec'y of the Chicago Board of Trade, has built a reputation for himself as a singer. During the banquet he was prevailed upon to demonstrate his deep bass voice, and later in the evening he became a well-known figure as leader of the "Chinch Bug Quartette." Which brought him repeated rounds of applause.

THE JAMES E. BENNETT & CO. crowd composed of Kenney Pierce, Bob Swensen, and S. A. Steensen, were up to their old tricks, with pockets full of souvenirs. They gave away cigars, cigarettes, and very special lighters that were supposed to light when a steel was struck across a flint. With each lighter they gave two books of matches, "just in case the lighter don't work."

FREEMAN BRADFORD, genial sec'y of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, has learned to post his wife on what to expect at a convention. He waited until the morning of the first day to tell her that a banquet and dance would be held in the evening. "But, honey," she protested, "I haven't a thing to wear." Whereupon Brad had to shell out the shekels so she could buy a new dress especially for the occasion.

Iowa Code Authorities and Com'ites



Top row: Iowa State Code Authority—W. J. Lynch, Green Mountain; Earl Galbraith, Sac City; F. D. Milligan, Jefferson. (The fourth member, absent from this photo, is J. A. Seward, Sheldon.)

Middle row: Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n Code Com'te—T. N. McElwain, Sloan; Gerhard Larson, Eagle Grove, and H. B. Booknau, Malcom.

Bottom row: Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n Code Com'te—Ray U. Tierney, Bouton; Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids, and W. C. Walker, Boone.

Among Those at Des Moines

Geo. Sexauer came from Brookings, S. D.

J. G. Ortel represented the Burlington office of Bartlett-Frazier Co.

FROM CEDAR RAPIDS came C. L. Douglass (E. W. Bailey & Co.), C. A. Davis, S. W. and Tudor Wilder, G. A. Dabinett, H. H. Flow, H. F. Watkins, Z. L. Salit, R. C. Booth, L. C. Miller, W. L. Musker.

CHICAGO sent Kenny Pierce and S. A. Steenson (Jas. E. Bennett & Co.); John Low (E. W. Bailey & Co.); Harry R. Sawyer (J. H. Dole & Co.); F. E. Shackleton (Rosenbaum Grain Corp.); Geo. Booth and Art Torkelson (Lamson Bros. & Co.); T. Y. Wickham; A. L. Lewis (Quaker Oats Co.).

THE DAVENPORT delegation included W. E. Lerigo, Jos. Houfek, and Gordon Beil.

FORT DODGE representatives were E. L. Dwyer, Geo. Christensen, C. A. Bulbitt, Wilbur Thompson; Pirl Bourret (Quaker Oats Co.).

A. E. TEMPEL, Fort Dodge, represented a Milwaukee seed house.

MILWAUKEE sent Robert G. Bell, and the company's Sac City representative, Bill Young.

THE OMAHA delegation included B. O. Holmquist, Harry R. Clark; V. A. Lake (Cargill Elevator Co.); H. B. Waller (Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.).

GUY LUKE, Luke Grain Co., came from Peoria.

Freeman Bradford and Mrs. Bradford; and Bob Swenson (James E. Bennett & Co.) came from Sioux City.

Brokers and branch office managers from country points were Roy and Mrs. Roy Samuelson, Ames; L. A. Douglas (E. W. Bailey & Co.), Humboldt; E. L. Patterson, Jefferson; H. L. Winn (Bartlett-Frazier Grain Co.), Webster City; Bond Lane (Lamson Bros. & Co.), Waterloo.

Country grain dealers present included: William Wheeler, Adair; C. F. Kuhl, Adel; L. Rubenbauer, Albion; Vera Allemen and Lee Parmenter, Allemen; W. T. Barr, Ames; E. R. Wagner, Ankeny;

B. H. Erps, Bagley; Ray E. Smith, Bayard; W. A. Murray, Bancroft; Floyd Peterson, Berkeley; W. C. Walker, Boone; Will Spangler, Britt; H. R. Light, Brooklyn; F. E. Norstrum, Burnside; E. D. Owens, Burlington;

John F. Mueller, Calamus; G. A. Wassenaar, Cascade; C. L. Knox, Casey; H. B. Stewart, Chariton; R. H. Lams, Chillicothe; I. W. Shambaugh, Clarinda; C. L. Burt, Clarion; J. E. Hale, Collins; Robert Jack and E. O. Wright, Colo.; O. V. Critz, Curlew; Wm. Grettenberg, Coon Rapids; R. F. Agar and B. A. Brown, Cofax;

J. H. Burrett, Dallas Center; Wm. B. Loeltz, Dedham; J. L. Riley, De Soto; C. E. Wilbrick, Dexter; Gerhard Larson, Eagle Grove; Harry Pitzer, Elsworth;

W. J. Banning, Farlin; Lee Davis and Merle Blue, Farnhamville; Charles Schachlerle, Faulkner; Linn Wilde and C. H. Tiedeman, Fondak; Edw. S. Snethen, Fontanelle;

H. S. Swanson, Garden City; Albert Thiesen, Gaza; M. W. McGuire, Gilbert; H. E. Jenks, Gilman; G. F. Neel and C. W. Edgington, Gilmore City; M. C. Rucker, Gladstone; Art Allen, J. L. Dedrick and O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; D. E. Talbott and Mr. Kearney, Grinnell; H. E. Hanson, Griswold; W. J. Lynch, Green Mountain; J. Clyde Smith and E. G. Mellem, Grundy Center; Paul Graves, Gruver;

M. McNie, Hampton; Mr. Mann, Hartley; H. O. Guthrie, Hartford; W. E. Cose and S. A. McMaster, Hornick; J. W. Jungers, Hospers; H. R. Holles, Hudson; J. F. Miller, Humboldt; L. T. Larson, Huxley; Fred Ruhs, Irwin; G. A. Kent, Indianola; Mr. Garland and Mr. Clark, Jamaica; F. D. Milligan, Jefferson; A. E. Kalseim, Jewell; A. Sterner, Jordan; G. E. Berger, Kennedy;

L. H. Adams, Lake City; A. C. Schissell, Lakota; F. M. Rogers, Ladora; F. C. Bitter, Langdon; Ed. Knoner, and Wm. Garry, Leeward; S. F. Carlson, Lehigh; E. F. Froning, Liscomb; Cecil Hartley, Lorenz; Jess Lindebak, Luverne; Verne Danielson, Luther; R. H. Raub, Luton; L. G. Miller, Lytton;

J. S. Thompson, McCallsburg; Carl W. Lundhl, Madrid; H. B. Booknau, Malcolm; R. A. Reece, Marengo; Joe Kopel, Marshalltown; R. Bullard, Maxwell; Charles Craig, Mitchellville; E. H. Huijbregtse, Monticello; C. F. Hayes, Mt. Pleasant; Robert Dana, and Chet Gifford, Nevada; G. H. McCarel, Newburg; A. Jerricho, New London; H. W. Talbott, Osceola; D. O. Johnson, Oakville; W. M. Bakely, Ogden; Carl Feddersen, Olin; G. R. DeYarman, Olds; O. A. Tuttle, Orient; Thos. Mann, Ortonville; A. G. Johnson, Otho; G. F. Spry, Ottumwa;

A. J. Froning and Lee Miller, Parkersburg; Ray U. Tierney, and William Jack, Perry; Perry Pearson and S. L. Gardiner, Pocahontas; F. G. Booher and John D. Geurts, Prairie City; E. L. Kreger, Ralston; C. L. Peterson, Renwick; C. T. Hinton, Rockwell City; B. H. Knudson and C. Johnson, Roland; Q. Hale, Royal;

Frank Byers, Sergeants Bluffs; C. F. Corr, Salix; S. W. Eastlack, Schaller; Will Topp, Sherman; Tom McElwain, and B. M. Stoddard, Sloan; Cecil Larsen, Slater; H. R. Alcorn, Stanhope; Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; H. L. Christensen, S. W. and Chris Williams, Stratford; James Wilson, Stout;

R. L. Beale, Tama; Charles Dozier, Templeton; B. O. Sivert, Thornton; J. T. McNalley, Toledo; W. D. Daugherty, Varina; Geo. Schissel, Varina; E. S. Yeisley, Victor; J. F. Hemmings, Washington; Ed Alban, Waterloo; H. J. Frerichs, and D. J. Peters, Wellsburg; Henry Kunz, Wesley; H. L. Moorhead, West Branch; M. H. Schafer, West Liberty; G. D. Mabie, Whittier; C. S. Beall, Williams; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg, and Amos Wyse, Wayland.

Scalemen Meet at Chicago

The National Scalesmen's Ass'n held its 18th annual convention at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, June 12 to 14, with a larger attendance than in other years, 131 being present at the annual banquet.

E. D. GORDON, pres., of Buffalo, N. Y., opened the meeting, which began with an address of welcome by John Y. Beaty of the Ass'n of Commerce, responded to by J. A. Schmitz, weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade.

PRES. GORDON said: As an organization we have attained a certain amount of recognition and standing among railway officials. Now, fellows, it is up to us, not only to maintain that reputation but to improve and strengthen that position. We must be diligent and conscientious, careful in our criticisms, willing to help and continue working in that spirit of harmony which has always prevailed within our ranks.

About 20 papers were ably presented on weighing in the railroad and other industries, by specialists in their lines.

A. B. JACOBUS, Chicago, of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., presented a paper on "Full Capacity Beams for Hopper Scales" which will be published later.

C. A. BRIGGS, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, formerly of the Bureau of Standards, outlined his plans for a glossary of "Scale and Weighing Terms."

Officers elected for the ensuing year are H. A. Juneau, Superior, Wis., pres.; H. O. Hem, Toledo O., vice pres., and C. L. Richard, Washington, D. C., sec'y-treas.; executive com'tee, H. M. Roeser, F. E. Cruikshank, R. O. Rask and C. R. Letzkus.

Among those in attendance were: C. A. Briggs, Chicago; H. A. Juneau, of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, Superior, Wis.; M. H. Ladd, chief weigher of the Grain & Stock Exchange, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. A. Schmitz, C. F. Hawkinson and G. W. Stewart, of the Chicago Board of Trade Weighing Department; N. C. Webster and I. Richardson of the Richardson Scale Co.; and W. D. Clark, A. B. Jacobus and A. L. Jades of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

It was voted to hold the 1935 annual meeting at Toronto, Ont.

Exchange Code Authority Permanently Organized

Representatives of the grain exchanges met at Chicago June 25, together with Samuel P. Arnot, representing the N.R.A., and J. M. Mehl of the Grain Futures Administration, representing the A.A.A., and elected Geo. H. Davis of Kansas City chairman of the code authority for grain exchanges, and Edgar B. Black, of Buffalo, sec'y. It was decided to establish executive offices of the authority at Washington, D. C.

Membership in the Millers National Federation has increased to 594 milling companies, compared with 249 two years ago. This organization has been well managed. One of its recent achievements, beneficial to all millers, was the defeat of the long-cone dust collector patent.

Self-Supervision Under Country Elevator Code

BY GEO. E. BOOTH,

Chicago, Pres. National Code Authority.

The only recompense an official in an ass'n job has is the satisfaction of trying to do something which will improve conditions in his trade.

This code work has required a great deal of both headwork and foot work. Briefly the purpose of the code is to meet the requirements of NRA, which proposes to raise wages, reduce hours of labor, and increase employment; and of AAA which proposes to increase the purchasing power of farmers. Both interests had to be satisfied with the country elevator code, which was no easy job.

The importance and necessity for country grain dealer groups and ass'ns has been realized by Washington officials and the code com'tee. for it is only thru trade ass'ns that the majority of dealers could be consulted with for suggestions, and their wishes incorporated in the code. Trade ass'ns have been recognized by both NRA and AAA as necessary mediums for the promulgation and enforcement of codes. The best way for you to keep in touch with the code program is thru membership in your state ass'n. At no time heretofore have elevator ass'ns been so necessary, or been presented with so great an opportunity for useful service to the trade.

Do the country elevator men want to improve competitive conditions? We have talked for years about the other fellow who does business at a loss and renders it impossible for us to make money. One man was usually supposed to make all the trouble for a large territory—hauling grain free, advancing money, free storage or by working on a margin of profit below cost. There was no way even to attempt to stop these unfair, ruinous methods of doing business.

Now we are banded together under a Code which expects you to eliminate cut-throat competition from the country grain business.

This is a voluntary Code. With over 1100 grain elevators in Iowa, and from 12,000 to 15,000 elevators throughout the country, the Code can't possibly provide for constant investigating and policing. When you are hurt by unfair competition it is up to you to report what you consider a Code violation to your local Code Authority, or the sec'y of your local trade ass'n, who will get it into the hands of the local Code Authority.

It is your duty to report violations. You are willing to live up to the Code, you have the right to expect others to do the same. The Code is a law unto the country grain elevator industry and there is a penalty of \$500 for each day's violation. No one has to sign anything to come under the code; when President Roosevelt signed the Code it became a law for each country elevator man.

Do you remember the boy in school who used to think it was smart to cheat to deceive the teacher? There may be men who will try to do the same with the Code. You will hear about it; get the facts, write them out for your local Code Authority and let the law take its course.

You now have the obligation of defending your business, do not neglect this opportunity. Like so many other things, you will get out of the Code just about what you put into it. Boost the Code as the first nation-wide attempt to eliminate bad competitive practices; comply with the Code and see that your competitor does the same and there will be better days ahead in the country grain business.

Taxes collected by federal, state and local governments during 1932 took nearly 25 per cent of the national income, whereas, in 1929 taxes amounted to only 12½ per cent, according to Ray E. Untreiner, Assistant Professor of Economics, California Institute of Technology. Yes, and they will be still higher for the balance of the century.

Hoosiers Hold Record-Breaking Meeting

Not even the new deal could keep Hoosiers from attending their mid-summer convention, held at Memorial Union Building, Purdue University, West LaFayette, Ind., June 22. On the contrary well over 300 of them turned out to overflow every business meeting to listen to "Why NRA?" In addition to a strong program, a comical baseball game and an attractive banquet all vied for honors and attendance.

W. D. SPRINGER, Indianapolis, president Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, called the first session to order, introducing Prof. A. T. Wiancko, Chief in Agronomy, Purdue University, who in turn sketched the development of undertakings in which grain dealers are interested.

J. H. MURPHY, Burlington, Wis., then spoke on "A Few Feeding Fundamentals," revealing the results of surveys he has undertaken, and urging grainmen to help the farmer to feed more efficiently so that latter may pay his bills more promptly. His address is quoted in the Feed Department of this number.

MESSRS. GRONENDYKE AND McCLURG of the State Gross Income Tax Department, Indianapolis, explained this new levy as it affects the grain and feed trades. This emergency measure is for schools and relief work, and necessary because land is bearing a decreasing percentage of the tax burden.

"This tax," Mr. Gronendyke began, "applies to entire gross income at the rate of 1% on wholesale sales and $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% on retail sales, except that the sale of feed, seed, and growing plants takes the lower rate of taxation."

"A grain shipper, therefore," according to Mr. McClurg's interpretation, "selling a car of grain to a commission man must pay the tax on the freight, the commission, etc., i. e., on the gross receipts before any expense is deducted. This is excepted only in that grain shipped out of the state is not taxable. Any sale completed within the state, however, regardless of whether for interstate or intrastate shipment, is taxable."

A grain receiver or track buyer pays the tax only on gross earnings. On a sale at shipper's track, neither the buyer nor the seller pays the tax on the freight, Mr. McClurg concluded.

HAROLD GRAY, Crawfordsville, transportation director, scored the lake-markets for opposing rail reductions from CFA territory to the Seaboard. The tariffs become effective after July 1, and call for a 5 to 5½¢ per cwt. cut.

"Pacific Northwest white wheat is coming in on water routes," Mr. Gray announced, "and is now severely competing with Indiana soft wheat. Even a direct all-rail rate has been requested for this movement; so it is vital that Indiana be given this consideration."

Thereupon a resolution unanimously adopted was dispatched to the Interstate Commerce Commission favoring this reduction, worded by a com'te appointed consisting of Harold Gray, Oscar Barr, and Walter Moore.

WHY NRA? Fred Hoke, State NRA Compliance Director, Indianapolis, subtle, philosophic, humorous, Sunday School teacher of Pres. Springer and Sec'y Sale, gave the answer as "a necessary step to head the country in the right direction out of what we were in, to bring back happiness, to put people back to work, to consume products of agriculture and industry, and to save a threatened economic and social structure."

After telling that it was intelligent, educated people and not socialists who were leading mob violence in this country, Mr. Hoke presented statistics showing how NRA had put four of the 21,000,000 unemployed back to work, how profits and specific factory payrolls had increased.

"Laws were made for men," he concluded, "and not men for laws."

Friday Afternoon Session

LEW HILL, Indianapolis, well-known grain receiver, gave a lesson on grain grading as an opener for the afternoon session, distributing printed cards showing the changes that go into effect July 2. His address appears in another column of this number.

R. C. STAUB, Brooklyn, N. Y., announced a demonstration of the new Tag-Heppenstall 30-second moisture tester, in view of the new grading factors. This will help dealers to meet another emergency July 2.

C. B. BURNS, Administrator, U. S. Warehouse Act, Indianapolis, spoke on the "Requirements to Obtain a U. S. Warehouse License," which is published in another column of this number.

TRUCKING CODE, as it affects the grain trade, was discussed by Sec'y Sale, who pointed out that farmers cannot charge for hauling for a neighbor without coming under the supervision of the truckers' code, and that all trucks for hire must abide by the provisions thereof.

Truckers buying grain for resale must likewise come under the truckers' code, even if the truck is owned and operated by the trucker and grain is bought on the spot.

Trucks must register, pay a \$3 fee and display a tag, must file rates and declare what business they will engage in. Rates charged must be above costs of operation, and books must be kept open for inspection.

No free hauling is permitted so hauling grain to an elevator should be charged for. Costs on delivery of coal must be set up and a charge for the service is mandatory.

LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, Ill., Code Authority member, and secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Ass'n, explained the workings of the new country elevator code, citing that the government had advised the industry to write a code or the NRA would. All types of elevators and all grain marketing associations are represented. Hours, wages, restrictions, and other provisions, were reported in full in the May 9th number of the Journals.

Setting of fixed margins was unalterably opposed by the NRA and AAA officials, Mr. Farlow indicated to the disappointment of the 300 that crowded the convention hall.

In explaining the storage restrictions, Mr. Farlow pointed out that farmers receive less when they store, so this service is not an accommodation; furthermore, evils have crept in from storing causing much trouble so the code is designed to stop storing.

Warning of a \$500 a day fine for violations of the code, Mr. Farlow pleaded for patience until the state code authorities can be set up. Every step taken must be approved by Washington, which delays progress, he said, in announcing the low levy of \$3 per country elevator, with no wages paid, a minimum of hardships and a maximum of benefits.

"It is not necessary to subscribe to other codes," Mr. Farlow concluded, "just to the one governing your major business. You can, if you wish, join in supporting others, however."

A clamor for fixed margins brought further explanation of "merchandising loss" provisions of the code, and consideration of operating costs.

Contractual arrangements with farmers for future delivery were considered an evasion of the storage prohibition. Sec'y Sale and Sec'y Farlow agreed upon being questioned, all grain must be settled for within 48 hours of time of delivery.

Government specifications must be followed in testing, using a quart-size test kettle and a probe.

Baseball Game a Riot

As to just what was the final score of the Wild Oat Shippers vs. the Wild-Cat Receivers, there developed as many opinions as there were players and onlookers, although the official score read 12-11 for the Receivers. Anyhow, at the end of the third of the five innings, the score stood 11-0 in favor of the shippers. More clowning and wise-cracking took place at this game than on any vaudeville stage in the circuit, and dozens are said to have been carried away from laughing weakness. The Indianapolis boys put on a mighty fine show for the crowd. Even the umpires gave out one an inning.

Banquet—Ladies' Entertainment

The several dozen ladies present were entertained in the afternoon (through the courtesy of the Indianapolis boys again) by Miss Edna Means, of Chicago, talented artist, character impersonator, and entertainer, followed by light refreshments.

Ladies and gentlemen joined forces for the banquet Friday evening, hearing Dr. M. C. Rice, Detroit, Mich., in a patriotic plea to rise above materialism, absorb more religion, to become human and take an interest in some under-privileged boy.

A college students' orchestra played during the dinner, and a number of students performed for the crowd afterward.

A splendid program fully justified the large attendance.

Kansas Elects Code Authority

Kansas grain dealers elected their code authority at a meeting held in the Jayhawk Hotel, Topeka, June 15. The meeting was conducted by W. L. Drake, Humboldt, president of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Fred I. Houser, Kansas City, southwestern member of the National Code Authority.

Placed on the authority to administer the country elevator code were Claude M. Cave, Dodge City, representative at large and chairman; A. R. Dean, Blue Rapids, representing private elevators; Frank Summers, Hutchinson, representing line elevators; Geo. W. Glenn, Dodge City, representing independent co-operative elevators; H. E. Witham, Kansas City, representing Farmers National Grain Corp. affiliates.

A resolution was adopted opposing advancing of money to farmers on grain before delivery. Some elevators have used advances to insure delivery of grain, but all seemed willing to abandon this costly practice and leave banking to the bankers. The resolution does not apply to taking a mortgage on grain to protect sales of binder twine, machinery, and other farm supplies.

It was the sense of the meeting that Kansas dealers want to continue use of a sales contract in buying grain, with provision for charges for deferred payment in accordance with the length of time payment is deferred. Those present voted to adopt a uniform sales contract form, which can be depended upon to transfer title to the grain to the grain dealer.

This Code Authority will hear all complaints of violation of the Code of Fair Competition in Kansas. It will decide cases of violation to which its attention is called, subject to appeal to the executive Code Authority of the country grain elevator industry of the U. S. with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minn.

The house adopted senate amendments to a bill authorizing the treasury upon recommendation of the department of agriculture to postpone for 90 or 180 days the collection of processing taxes. The Shipstead amendment directing the A. A. A. to consider taxes, interest and freight would add 4 cents per bushel to the processing tax on wheat, for parity.

Missouri Dealers Elect Code Authority

The revived Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n held its second annual convention at the Hotel Bothwell, Sedalia, Mo., June 14.

The state enjoyed its first heavy downpour of rain in many weeks the morning of the convention, but interest in the code, and the election of a Code Authority, ran so high that attendance numbered close to 150. Pres. H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, presided at both sessions of the one-day meeting.

Thursday Morning Session

PRES. GREEN'S annual address called attention to the need for business ass'ns. He said:

President Green's Address

Ass'ns have never been more needed than today. While there have always been troubles for trade ass'ns to correct, and a place needed where competitors could meet and learn to know each other, the country elevator code has made organization a necessity.

Had it not been for the Southwest Country Elevator Ass'n, with which our ass'n is affiliated, I am satisfied the country elevator code would be far different. Officers of that organization made the exemption of small towns from the hour provisions of the code possible.

The country elevator code is now a law, but the ass'n is the policing force, and that is much better than having uninterested politicians telling us what we can and can not do.

Our ass'n was revived about a year ago, when the need became manifest. The membership has been small but it is growing rapidly and it has given us representation in the making of our code. Sec'y Meinershagen serves without pay, and has worked hard to build up the membership. The membership fee of \$5 is so small that no elevator can afford to stay out of the organization.

SECY-TREAS. A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, presented his annual report and financial statement, saying:

Sec'y Meinershagen's Report

It was the Code of Fair Competition for Country Grain Elevators that awakened the Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n. When the officers of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators asked the officers of our Ass'n to meet with them Aug. 4th of last year Vice-Pres. H. H. Green and three directors responded to the call and the four present at this meeting decided to call a statewide meeting of Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held Aug. 24th at Sedalia.

This meeting was held at the Hotel Bothwell, called to order by A. C. Harter, Pres. Officers and directors were elected and the Country Elevator Code was discussed. A lot of work has been done since to formulate the present Code.

Your Sec'y has been trying to keep the grain trade of the Country Elevator industry advised as much as possible while the Code was being formulated. With only 56 members he did the best possible. We have 650 country elevators and warehouses in Missouri. These have all been circularized.

If there ever was a time when a business man should join his trade ass'n that time is now. Never in history has industry faced so many perplexing problems. The mission of a trade organization is to make better business conditions within the industry. Grain dealers must come to realize that they are living in the present, not in the past, that this is an ever changing world. Conditions today are different from those of yesterday, and conditions of tomorrow will be different from those of today. The day that we can run our business according to our own ideas is gone. We are working under a Code. Let's get all we can out of it.

Financial Statement

RECEIPTS

Membership dues, 56 @ \$5.00 each. \$280.00
D. L. Boyer—Balance in Mexico
Savings Bank 9.38

-----\$289.38

DISBURSEMENTS

Stationery and Office Supplies....\$ 59.78
Stamps, Postal Cards and Printing of Cards 89.25
Telephone 7.10
Membership Dues National Federation of Country Grain Elevators 10.00
Membership Dues, Associated Southwest Elevator Association. 25.00
Traveling Expense of Secretary to St. Louis, Chicago and Wichita. 34.00

Traveling Expense of President Green to Chicago National Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n Convention 19.85
Federal Tax on 30 Checks..... .60
----- 245.58

Balance on Hand, June 14th.... \$ 43.80

FRED HOUSER, Kansas City, Southwest Region Code Authority member, briefly reviewed the organization of the country elevator National Code Authority, naming the members and the provisions for appointment of trucker and scooper representation.

"The code," declared Mr. Houser, "is to help you improve the operating conditions in your business, so that you can meet the administration wishes on labor and salaries. It is your right and privilege to organize and get behind this law.

"In the last few years many evils have crept into the country elevator business, until I question whether there are many elevators making money commensurate with investment and cost. The code can do much to correct this if it receives the support of the trade.

"Each of us must be sure that our own house is clean. The code encourages us to talk things over with our competitors and establish sound and reasonable buying margins and practices."

FRANK M. STOLL, Kansas City, reviewed the provisions of the country elevator code and answered questions of delegates, explaining:

The Department of Agriculture has ruled that where a mill buys grain only for its own use it is not subject to the storage provisions of the country elevator code. But if the grain is shipped later and resold the storage provisions apply, and the mill storage facilities must be licensed and bonded.

MISSOURI law limits the licensing authority of the state warehouse commission to towns of 75,000 or more. Consequently Missouri country elevators wishing to do a storage business will have to take out federal licenses, which will cost from \$80 to \$100 in most cases.

IN KANSAS the trade is sticking to the sales contract which permits deferred payment for grain. This contract does not mention storage. Opinions of the Kansas attorney general have ruled that the sales contract is an actual change of title, the elevator becoming owner, therefore not subject to the storage provisions of the country elevator code, altho it charges for deferred payment in accordance with the length of time settlement is delayed.

The code requires that its fair trade practices be posted conspicuously in every elevator.

Mills with country elevators come under provisions of the code, and where they practice discrimination at different stations the practice is clear violation. The code authorities in each state, once organized, are expected to act promptly in making citations and prosecutions.

The "immediate trade territory" provision in the code is not clear, and Washington authorities have been asked to define its limits.

PRES. GREEN appointed the following committees:

NOMINATING: A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, chairman; Harold Butterfield, Osborn; John Ballard, St. Louis.

RESOLUTIONS: A. J. Mann, Clinton, chairman; W. W. Pollock, Mexico.
Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session

PRES. GREEN presided at the second session.

C. A. MORTON, St. Louis, reviewed legislative trends and grieved at the disposition of our people to load their troubles on the supposedly broad back of a beneficent government.

The trend toward regimentation of labor, industry and agriculture and political experimentation with social and economic theories he deplored. His address is reviewed elsewhere in this number.

J. J. KRAETTLI, Kansas City, reflected on bureaucratic domination as expressed in enforcing the new grain standards, despite vigorous opposition from the grain trade, and many farm organizations. The hearings held on the grades, when proposed, he looked upon as a farce. His address is reviewed elsewhere in this number.

O. F. WULFEKAMMER, Wichita, Kan., examiner in the service of the Federal Warehouse Act, explained federal licensing and bonding of warehouses, saying:

Provisions of Federal Warehouse Act

The U. S. Warehouse Act was approved at the same time that the original Grain Standards Act was enacted, except that it was made purely voluntary.

The law provides for the storage of grain and other agricultural products. Warehousemen wishing to come under the Act must apply to the Department of Agriculture.

Federal inspection charges are \$2 for each 10,000 bus. of storage space, with a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$200.

The warehouseman is required to have net assets amounting to 10c per bu. for the maximum capacity of his property, with a minimum of \$5,000 and a maximum of \$100,000. Bond amounting to 5c per bu. on the maximum capacity must be carried, with a minimum of \$5,000, and a maximum of \$50,000.

Any deficiency in these provisions must be made up before a federal license will be granted. The applicant must furnish a financial statement, have scales for weighing grain in and out, license one or more employees for weighing and inspecting of grain, always have on hand the equivalent or a better quality of grain than outstanding warehouse receipts demand. Warehouse receipts are supplied by the government, and charged for.

The requirements in record keeping are ordinary good business practice. Receipts must be made out for stored grain, showing the owner and the amount of the grain, and where it is put if its identity is to be preserved. Warehouse receipts must be cancelled before the grain is loaded out. Storing must be on a grade basis, keeping grades separate.

The federal warehouse department examines federal licensed houses four times each year. Expenses for examinations other than the first are paid for out of general revenue funds. The only recurring costs for a federal licensed house are stationery and bonding.

Expenses in taking out a federal license for an average 50,000 bu. elevator would run from \$80 to \$90. The fees would be \$10 for inspection, \$10 for the license, \$3 for each employee's inspection and weighing license, about \$15 for stationery, and \$50 for surety bond. At least two employees should be licensed to inspect and weigh grain.

A short discussion followed the explanation of Mr. Wulfekammer.

QUES. In case a farmer storing grain in a federal licensed elevator lost his warehouse receipt, what would be the position of the elevator?

ANS.: The loser would be required to furnish surety bond for double the value of the lost receipt, before a duplicate could be issued, and before he could dispose of the grain. This is to protect the elevator man from lost receipts turning up at a later date.

QUES.: If a farmer does not demand a warehouse receipt covering his grain, what can the elevator do about it?

ANS.: Make out the receipt as required by the Act, and keep it on file at the disposal of the farmer.

Election of Missouri Authority

In the election of a Code Authority for Missouri 69 votes placed A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, to represent independent elevators; 39 votes placed Geo. Klingenberg, Concordia, to represent line elevators; 101 votes placed Frank Farnen, Kansas City, to represent the Missouri Farmers Ass'n, recognized as the independent farmers elevator group; 22 votes placed M. R. Miller, North Kansas City, to represent the Missouri Grain Growers Ass'n, affiliate of the Farmers National Grain Corp.; 238 votes placed H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, as the selection at large.

FRANK M. STOLL, Kansas City, led the continuation of the morning's discussion of the country elevator code, answering questions.

Country Elevator Code Discussion

Q. Is there anything in the code to prevent the grain buying and handling practices of truckers?

A.: Trucks are included in the definition of a country elevator. We have received many complaints about them. The National Code Authority is charged with finding a means for bringing them under control.

Q. Is it fair for a country elevator to send its truck into another dealer's territory for grain buying practices?

A.: This falls into the same class as the depredations of truckers, the cause for 80% of the complaints so far received. The problem will have to be worked out with the truckers' code authority. All trucks must now be registered. Free haulage of grain is prohibited. Truck men unfortunately are permitted to establish their own rates, which may cause some difficulty.

Q.: Does the code apply to all elevators?

A.: To all that classify as assemblers of grain, principally in less than carload lots, for resale. It does not apply to terminal elevators, nor to mills that do not ship the grain they buy.

Q.: What are the penalties for violation of the code?

A.: \$500 and/or 30 days in jail for each violation. Each day of violation is considered a separate count.

Q.: What are the rules governing storage charges?

A.: Storage charges must be posted in a conspicuous place. They need not be uniform. The Department of Agriculture is opposed to price fixing.

Q.: Does a line house agent come under the executive classification with minimum salary of \$25?

A.: No. The hour provisions of the code do not apply in towns of 2,500 or less. Minimum salary for a line house agent would be \$12 a week, with no limit on hours.

Q.: How does the code affect outstanding storage contracts?

A.: Outstanding contracts must be immediately brought under the provisions of the code. If grain is held in store the elevator must become bonded and licensed, or the owners of the grain notified to sell, or remove their grain.

Q.: Does an elevator handling many sidelines have to contribute to the codes applying to each?

A.: No. The dealer elects to bear his proper share of the administering expense of the code applying to his principal business only, tho he must live up to the fair trade practice provisions of each code covering the lines he handles. If the dealer can not make up his

mind about what is his principal business the question can be referred to NRA.

The resolutions com'te reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Legislation

MINDFUL of the many perplexing problems which have confronted the present administration in Washington, the Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n continues to offer the fullest co-operation of this assembled body in assisting our government in bringing about a betterment of conditions for agriculture. We realize many of the methods used to restore prosperity to this great industry have been proclaimed as temporary expedients, but we urge our representatives in Congress to protect handlers and processors from influences of new and adverse legislation which threatens the continued efficiency of this industry in the practical and economic function of its business.

S. 3326

WHEREAS an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been introduced in the United States Senate as S. 3326, and is now pending, and

WHEREAS this bill gives the Sec'y of Agriculture control over the production of all agricultural products, and gives him despotic authority to grant, deny or revoke licenses to market or process agricultural products without recourse, and

WHEREAS, the markets for agricultural products are greatly handicapped by unreasonable taxes, confusing regulations and rigid limitations, as well as by bewildering codes and new grain standards, be it

RESOLVED by the Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n in convention assembled at Sedalia this 14th day of June, 1934, that we earnestly appeal to the Com'te on Agriculture and Forestry and to our representatives in the United States Senate to defer any further legislation which will interfere in any way with the production, the marketing or the processing of Agricultural products until those engaged in marketing or processing agricultural products have had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the new requirements and adjust their businesses to the many new conditions now handicapping the business.

New Grain Grades

WHEREAS, notwithstanding the protests as unnecessary, confusing and inopportune by forty-three organizations of farmers, by National and State organizations of Grain Dealers and Distributors, and by various Grain Exchanges operating as Contract markets, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has fixed and promulgated new standards for grading under the United States Grain Standards Act to become effective July 2nd next, in the case of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Sec'y of this Ass'n is directed to make immediate representations to the Honorable Sec'y of Agriculture of the United States and to the representatives from Missouri in both Houses of Congress to the end that:

A: The application of these changed grading standards be postponed for at least one year; and, B: Meanwhile new hearings may be held which will develop what, if any, modification of the Standards may be agreed upon as producing real and maximum benefits to producers

particularly; but which shall also effect a facilitation of the merchandizing of grain and a broadening of the demand for it at home and abroad.

Disposition of Sealed Corn

WHEREAS, All citizens are desirous that American Corn growers secure better returns thru a restoration of higher prices, and,

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, by our daily contacts with our farmer patrons, are directly and vitally concerned in this and most anxious for its accomplishment, and,

WHEREAS, The stocks of corn under Government seal, and withheld from customary marketing channels now aggregate 270 million bushels or an amount substantially equal to the normal yearly receipts at the principal primary markets, and,

WHEREAS, This quantity is so large as to constitute a serious menace to the market value of corn and the new corn crop unless its ultimate sale and distribution is carried on with a most vigilant concern to minimize as much as may be possible the risks of commercial dislocations, which might produce disastrous reactions upon values; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge the Honorable Sec'y of Agriculture of the United States to market any part of the sealed corn the Government gains possession of by reason of its loans, thru the usual trade channels, to the end that the accumulated surplus may be distributed without depressing market values.

Tugwell Confirmation

WHEREAS, Rexford G. Tugwell has been appointed Under Sec'y of Agriculture; and

WHEREAS, his many public utterances clearly show him to be antagonistic to the form of government under which the United States has made the greatest progress ever achieved by any nation, and

WHEREAS, he exhibits no sympathy with, or consideration for the economic and political freedom of our citizens, long guaranteed by our Constitution, but insists on planning and controlling the activities of our farmers, be it

RESOLVED by the Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n assembled at Sedalia this 14th day of June, 1934, that we protest to the Com'te on Agriculture and Forestry of the United States Senate and to Senators Roscoe C. Patterson and Bennett Champ Clark against the confirmation of Prof. Tugwell to any office.

A RESOLUTION of thanks was adopted expressing the appreciation of the ass'n for the efforts of officers, and of Frank Stoll in assisting in ass'n organizing, and in formulation of the country elevator code.

Advances on Grain

A motion was made, seconded and carried that it be the sense of the Ass'n that no advances be made on grain before delivery, or during any period of storage. It was felt that the banking business should be left to bankers.

Election of Officers

Election re-installed all old officers and directors for the ensuing year and added three directors. They are H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, pres.; Geo. Klingenberg, Concordia, vice-pres.; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, sec'y-treas. Directors: W. T. Lingle, Bethany; R. C. Davis, Charleston; F. W. Lipscomb, Springfield; Art Mann, Clinton; W. W. Pollock, Mexico; Geo. Klingenberg, Concordia; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville; H. L. Butterfield, Osborn; Mr. Robinson, Palmyra; C. A. Brooks, Glasgow.

Adjourned sine die.

Sedalia Banquet

A banquet was held Thursday evening at which many of the delegates gathered to enjoy good food, and the short and interesting after dinner address of Pros. Oscar Erickson, Sedalia.

A. C. Harter, Sedalia, was the toastmaster.

Sedalia Convention Notes

While only 95 appeared on the registration list, many more were in attendance. The meeting room was crowded in the afternoon with over 150 present.

H. E. Hanson represented the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

E. F. Ernest drove over from Topeka, but was delayed because he had to get out and fix a tire in the rain.

Joplin, Mo., brokers present were C. A. Hitz, and R. L. Sullivan.

Officers and Directors Missouri Ass'n



Front row, L to R: R. C. Davis, Charleston, director; Art Mann, Clinton, director; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, pres.; W. W. Pollock, Mexico, director.
Rear row, L to R: C. A. Brooks, Glasgow, director; H. L. Butterfield, Osborn, director; Geo. Klingenberg, Concordia, vice-pres.; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, sec'y-treas.

H. A. Thompson came from Leavenworth, Kan.

ST. LOUIS representatives were J. M. Adam (Anheuser Busch Co.), John O. Ballard (Ballard-Messmore Grain Co.), A. L. Finley (Langenburg Bros. Grain Co.), Marshall B. Lusk, and C. A. Morton.

KANSAS CITY sent E. A. Cayce, J. W. Cummins, Harold P. Dyer, Frank Farnen; F. J. Fitzpatrick and B. J. O'Dowd (Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.); Roscoe Homan, Fred I. Houser, J. J. Kraetli, R. G. Martin, Jack Martin, M. R. Miller, Frank M. Stoll; Tom Sullivan (B. C. Christopher & Co.); E. H. Sullivan, Frank M. Ward, and H. E. Witham.

PENCILS were distributed by the Eagle Mill & Elevator Co., and the Sedalia Milling Co. Puzzles with a stick and a string and a couple of celluloid rings, were distributed by Morton & Co.

Country representation included M. D. Cryder, Appleton City; G. E. Marshall, Archie; George W. Borchers, Blackburn; F. J. Meyer, Bonnets Mill; M. T. DeVine, Boonville; R. V. Barton and G. E. Hall, Brunswick; Rex V. Hedrick, Buckner; F. E. Fillie, Buncheon; Paul F. Ames, Calhoun; R. C. Davis, Charleston; Leland and R. C. Frecking, Corder; Louis Gerling, Carrollton; L. Mahers and A. J. Mann, Clinton; A. H. Henning, Geo. A. Klingenberg, Otto Niemeyer and Wm. H. Stratman, Concordia; L. D. Mitchell, Craig; Edwin H. Schelp, Emma; W. Hermann, Farley; Geo. S. Breed, Garden City; Charles Brooks, Glasgow; F. A. D. Good, Golden City; H. M. Tooley, Hamilton; J. K. Quick, Hardin; B. R. Adams, A. H. Meinershagen and H. Mortensen, Higginsville; A. B. Harriman, J. O. Kincheloe and C. N. Richardson, Hughesville; Frank G. Wallace, Independence; W. R. Greim, Knob Noster; R. O. Manning, Lewis Mill (Forest Green p. o.); H. C. Ardinger, Lexington; J. E. Beardslee, Lowry City; Wm. F. Rea, Marshall; L. H. and Jos. Sandbothe, Martinsburg; W. W. Pollock, Mexico; R. L. Carter, Mt. Leonard; Henry Hoffman and A. F. Wegener, Napoleon; Olie Hame, New Franklin; C. D. Brown, C. E. Carter and Charles Dudley, Odessa; H. L. Butterfield, Osborn; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg; J. A. Brownfield, Pleasant Green; Fred Burris, Pleasant Hill; E. L. Midkiff and N. J. Willeins, Rockville; T. H. Edwards and R. L. Webster, Salisbury; A. C. Harter, Sedalia; Charles Bolte, Slater; S. B. Allen and Geo. Bunch, Lowry City; H. F. Bauer, Stover; O. C. Henny, Ulrich; Earl Johnson, Wakenda; B. B. Layton, Weston.

From Abroad

China has canceled the unabsorbed flour portion of the \$10,000,000 wheat loan by the R. F. C.

Drouth in Germany has raised the prices of oats and cattle feed. Exports of wheat and flour have been prohibited.

Wheat acreage now being planted in Australia is officially reported to be 13,500,000 acres, 10 per cent less than a year ago and 14 per cent less than it was two years ago.

The Netherlands will continue until Jan. 1 to pay equalization fees on exports of grain and grain products, as a refund of monopoly fees paid on imported grains, under a recent ministerial decree.

The Soviet in 1933, first year of the second five-year plan, elevators having a total capacity of 180,000 tons were built. This year number of these elevators, including that of 50,000-metric ton capacity at Mariupol, will be put into service.

France increased the duty on Canadian wheat, rye, seeds and flour June 16 from 80 to 160 francs per quintal. In the 12 months ending Mar. 31, Canada exported 10,141,827 bus. of wheat to France. At the present rate of exchange the new duty is \$2.87½ per bushel on wheat.

No miller, co-operative or dealer being in position to pay the government fixed price of 115 francs for wheat the farmers in the vicinity of Chartres, France, sold to a dealer, Gilloteau Noel, for 97 francs, which he could pay and resell without loss. These facts were brot out when he was taken into court for violating the French N. R. A., showing the futility of price fixing. The governments of the world are making an awful mess of the grain business and at great cost to the growers.

Patents Granted

1,962,075. **Bucket Elevator.** Gerald Hillsdon Hutton, London, Eng. A bucket-elevator, which lip has at one end means to permit it to be tiltably mounted on the front end of one bucket and at the other end means to permit it to be slidably engaged with the preceding receptacle.

1,962,996. **Treatment of Seeds.** Josef Mueller, Weissenstein above the Drau, Austria. A process for treating seeds for sowing consisting in moistening the seeds with solutions of true percompounds of higher concentration than that corresponding to a content of 3% hydrogen peroxide.

1,962,778. **Hammer Mill.** Frank N. G. Kranick, Racine, assignor to J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis. The hammer shaft is connected by speed governing means to an adjustable shaft. A feeder connected to the conveyor shaft delivers material to the hammers, the conveyor shaft being controlled by a worm shaft. The feed roller has a volume governing means.

1,956,620. **Fumigating Grain.** Edgar V. O'Daniel, Bronxville, assignor to American Cyanamid Co., New York, N. Y. A method of fumigating grain which comprises moving the same to a place of storage and adding thereto a predetermined amount of solid material capable of liberating hydrocyanic acid in concentrations which are toxic to insect pests contained in said grain.

1,959,736. **Grain Grader and Cleaner.** Fred W. Rademacher, Kingfisher, assignor to Rademacher Co., Kingfisher, Okla. A grain grader and cleaner comprising a support, and a continuous uninterrupted spiral chute of resilient material passing around the support and adjustably secured thereto at one end whereby it may be extended or contracted so as to acquire a desired tilt.

1,959,015. **Bag Closing Machine.** Chas. F. Allison, Hegewisch, assignor to B. F. Gump Co., Chicago, Ill. In a bag closing machine, a platform, conveyor for propelling bags along the platform, folding mechanism, tape feeding mechanism, driving mechanism for operating the conveyor and momentarily arresting it at folding mechanism, means connecting tape feeding mechanism with driving mechanism after the operation of folding mechanism and means for securing tape to the top of the bag.

1,961,990. **Malting Apparatus.** Oliver Sleeman, Eastington, Eng. Apparatus for manufacturing malt comprising a plurality of compartments at different elevations having movable malt supporting elements adapted to be opened or closed whereby when opened germinating grain may be stirred by dropping it by

gravity from one compartment to another, two air chambers and means whereby either chamber may serve as a supply chamber and the other as an exhaust chamber for passing air through the compartments.

1,962,642. **Mixing Apparatus.** Geo. H. Haines, Caledonia, assignor to the Grain Machinery Co., Marion, O. Apparatus for mixing solids and liquids, comprising a mixing chamber, means for supplying solids thereto, means for supplying liquids thereto, an indicating scale, an indicator traversing the scale, means for causing the indicator to move over scale in accordance with the amount of liquid supplied by liquid supply means, a second indicator movable over scale, and means for actuating the second indicator in accordance with the operation of the solid supply means.

1,957,875. **Bag-Filling Machine.** Wm. D. Wright, Brockport, assignor to Chas. F. Robb, Jr., Webster, N. Y. A bag-filling machine, comprising a horizontally arranged filling nozzle, a rotary impeller operating in a horizontal plane to throw material to and thru the nozzle, and a rotary feeder mounted directly above the impeller and turning about a common axis therewith, said feeder discharging by gravity to the impeller, the rotary impeller having a hollow drive shaft, and the rotary feeder having a drive shaft extending thru the hollow shaft, and a common driving means for the two shafts including a clutch connection with the shaft of the rotary feeder, the construction being such that when the clutch connection is closed said driving means drives the impeller shaft faster than the feeding shaft.

1,960,704. **Feed Mixer.** Chas. B. Hill, Dallas, Tex. A feed mixing machine including a support, a longitudinal horizontal beater shaft mounted to revolve on said support, a revolving drum disposed longitudinally of shaft and surrounding it, means for revolving the drum and shaft in opposite directions, beater fingers mounted on the shaft radially within the drum, and a plurality of beater fingers mounted radially in spaced order on a portion of the inner surface of the drum and having their ends terminating adjacent the ends of the fingers of the shaft and receiving the material from the beater fingers on the shaft, a substantial portion of the inner surface of the drum being free from beaters, whereby materials agitated by the fingers may fall circumferentially on that side of the drum without obstruction by the shaft fingers so as to reverse the mixing action.

A sugar processing tax of 50c per 100 lbs. was imposed effective June 8 by R. G. Tugwell, acting sec'y of agriculture. How the bureaucrats do enjoy teiling the rest of us when to head in.

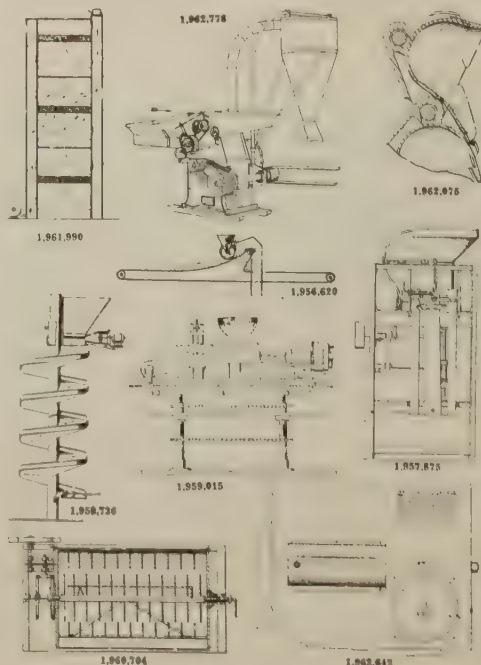
Death of Former Sec'y of Millers Federation

A. P. Husband, nationally known as one-time sec'y of the Millers National Federation, died June 12, at Chicago, to which city he had driven from his Florida home to attend the annual convention.

As a boy in Philadelphia where he was born Mr. Husband learned the trade of a printer, his first connection with the cereal industry being in 1891 as flour salesman for the Millbourne Mills. Seven years later he was manager. In 1908 he joined Shane Bros. & Wilson, and remained with them until chosen sec'y of the Federation in 1912. For six years prior to this nomination he had acted as sec'y of the Pennsylvania Millers State Ass'n. During the war he added to his duties that of sec'y of the milling division of the U. S. Food Administration.

His health failing he was relieved of his duties in 1929 and his salary was continued while he resided at St. Petersburg, Fla. He is survived by a widow and two daughters. His brother, Wm. G., and his nephew, Wm. T. Husband, are with the E. R. Bacon Grain Co. of Chicago.

Thoroughly understanding the many problems of the millers he had a deep sympathy with them. His untiring energy resulted in an efficient service that won a host of admiring friends for this popular secretary.



Burocratic Domination of Business

By C. A. MORTON, St. Louis

I am satisfied that Laws can't make human nature. Habits may change, but the changing of character is a slow process of education and evolution on which Laws have little effect. The present legislative jamboree has puzzled thousands of grain men, millers and farmers, leaving them fearful and often hopeless according to their concepts of freedom and government.

Government in the grain business began some years ago. I believe that business men can do a better job of moving raw materials to the ultimate consumer than politicians and shyster lawyers. I fear the law makers and Bureaucrats have been more desirous of holding their jobs and salary checks than working for the public good.

I am convinced that our present leaders really believe they are breaking out new paths to a greater life for us, but I doubt the new paths are worth what they will cost.

If we face the truth squarely, we must admit that our country is all right, the trouble is with the people. This country has become a nation of Uncle Sam's babies, whining for the government to give them what they want.

About 25 years ago a few bright minds began thinking maybe the farmer needed looking after, altho he seemed happy and prosperous. So, they arranged for state inspection departments to grade grain and create good jobs for the faithful. As usual, these political jobs failed to develop efficiency. Complaints of laxness, lack of uniformity and frequent mistakes became common. In these federal grades and federal supervision of inspection had its conception. Federal grades were the first finger Uncle Sam put in the grain and milling industries pie. It was the first move to show the farmer how much he was at the mercy of those who bought his grain. It had often been proven previous that grain was marketed on the smallest margin of any product, but that "cut no ice" with the Bureaucrats. Politicians decided that the farm field could be farmed and then came the county agents and the farm bureaus.

I wish accurate figures could be learned of just what it takes to maintain the vast army of county agents and farm bureau offices. It must be a staggering amount even without considering the losses farmers have sustained because they followed the advice of these agents. It is my earnest conviction that the Bureaucrats of the Agricultural Department aided and abetted by self appointed farm leaders have done for the farmer what the labor leaders did for the laboring man—made an Uncle Sam baby out of him.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has granted to the Secretary of Agriculture alone more power than is given any man on the globe with the exception of our President, but

it is not enough to please him, he is seeking more power in a circumlocutionary way, eventually designed to completely regiment agriculture and those who handle or process agriculture products.

Under the theories of Social Economy now being practiced every laborer would do an exact amount of work, the best would be no better than the poorest. A good farmer would have to share the results of his labor with the poor farmer, and that is not likely to encourage good farming practices.

Codes are supposed to make business easy. Many are disposed to think them a great aid, especially the provisions that make a competitor behave so that each member of an industry will have a profit. I heard once that a great many people thought it would be a good thing if their weaker brothers couldn't drink and carouse, so they enacted a law very tight and strict. How this law worked, is history. Bootlegging was practiced in spite of the penalties. Competition has been the life of trade since the beginning of time and all the Code authorities who can be vested with despotic powers are not going to change human nature.

Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

IN MY possession is a short length of transmission rope taken from a rope drive in the Cutmer elevator, a couple of miles from Stockland, Ill., that had seen more than a quarter century of active service before it broke. Which would seem to demonstrate that a rope drive, properly installed, has long life and will transmit a lot of power.

"TRUCKING OF COAL," said G. S. Allen, who runs the Lincoln Elev. Co., at Lincoln, Ind., "has been our greatest difficulty this winter. Trucking of grain has not bothered us, but truckloads of coal come all the way from the mines about 125 miles away. All the trucks care about is getting their hauling. This doesn't give us a chance for profit on coal shipped in by rail."

A CHART of the fluctuations of the grain market would very nearly be a chart of the confidence of many country elevator operators. Probably this is because it is also a chart of the business activity of grain growers.

A pleasing volume of grain started thru the elevators when wheat passed 90 cents. When the liquidation of the Crawford line of commodities sent the market into a tail spin that closed the grain exchanges for two days, the movement of grain to country elevators suddenly shut off. Farmers, grain dealers, brokers, commission houses, flour mills, bakers, none of them knew what to expect the next minute, nor what to expect when the market would re-open. None felt like buying, or selling. All were in suspense.

North Storms Warehouse of 1890

The Storms Grain Warehouse was purchased last week by William C. Smith of this city for a consideration of \$5,000. Mr. Smith will make extensive improvements which will cost from \$2,500 to \$3,500. The improvements underway will include elevator machinery which will do away with any necessity of moving or unloading grain by hand.—*White County Democrat*, Carmi, Ill., issue of May 20, 1915.

Built by the famous blustering North Storms 51 years ago the warehouse is still used for handling grain, a tribute to the builders of a day when Illinois was "West," and the Civil War was fresh in the memories of the inhabitants. Long hand wrought bolts still hold the heavy timbers together and the structure still stands as solidly as when it was erected. The long "porch" across the face of the building, the long "texas" that let light in over the roof, the steeple, holding aloft an active weather vane with letters to indicate the directions are historic reminders of "early days" in the grain business of Illinois. Even the painted sign of "Storm's Place," still show faintly across the building's front.

When North Storms was operating the plant, the 2-story warehouse had two long rows of bins along each side, one row on the first floor, the other on the second. Catwalks ran along the front of the bins on the second floor. Supported by tracks, resting on timbers at this level, was a timbered framework, with a rope sheave at the top and a large hole thru its floor, used in hoisting bags of grain for emptying into the second story flat bottom bins. The framework could be moved along the tracks to rest before any desired bin. Handling grain from wagons to box cars fifty years ago was an irksome task.

The improvements made by Mr. Smith included a log dump for wagons, and a screw conveyor that pushed grain into the boot of an elevating leg. This leg had a turnhead to drop grain into the home made hopper of an ancient scale on the second floor, or to either of two screw conveyors just under the ridge of the roof that distributed the grain thru spouts into any of the bins. The gates in this conveyor box were operated from the workfloor by ropes, run thru sheaves. The ropes at one side of the floor were used to open the valves to spouts, those on the other side to close them.

Under the floor were placed other screw conveyors for taking grain from bins to the elevator boot. Holes in the bottom of the second-story bins let grain fall into main floor bins, from which it could be swept into the spouts leading to the conveyor.

Another improvement was a second receiving pit, for ear corn. Wagons were elevated with a windlass in much the same manner as present-day overhead lifts operate. Their contents would slide into this pit, and a short elevating belt dumped the contents of the pit onto a drag at one end of the main floor.

The elevator still stands virtually as Mr. Smith left it, except that the machinery is now run by a 25 h.p. motor, and the hopper scale on the second floor empties grain into a blower on the first floor which is able to fill cars with a minimum of trimming.

In the ancient office at the front end of the building, from which North Storms dominated the grain business of his territory fifty years ago, there is still the etched lettering of "Private Office" on the glass of a door to the small room where he kept his desk. On the wall of the main office, across from this door, a rack of ornate glass containers shows samples of the seeds he handled and the feeds he produced, flanked on either side by an old ox yoke, a relic of the early days of highway transportation.

The elevator is now operated by E. H. Morris Elevators, of Crossland, and Charles Burris is the local manager.

The Postum Co. recently increased the pay of all its 1,400 employees.



Grain Warehouse Built at Carmi, Ill., by North Storms

Grain Carriers

Lake rates on grain Chicago to Buffalo have been cut to 1½ cents per bushel.

R. F. C. loans to the railroads aggregate \$402,610,081, of which \$57,895,024 has been repaid.

The Uniform Ocean Grain B/L advocated by the Vancouver Grain Exporters Ass'n has been assented to by many of the steamship lines.

Truckers must register by June 28, display insignia by July 13 and elect code authorities by July 28, by order of the N. R. A. issued June 18.

Reduced rates on feed to 26 counties in five western states were authorized recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to expire July 5.

Reductions of 50% on hay, 33 1/3% on coarse grains and live stock feed rates to drouth areas were approved June 16 by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Small Truckers in Illinois are objecting to the rate schedule put out by the Central Motor Freight Ass'n raising rates on less than 10,000 lbs. to the railroad l. c. l. rates, claiming it would put them out of business.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending June 9 totaled 30,809, against 36,007 during the like week of 1933, as reported by the American Railway Ass'n.

The Keeshin Motor Express Co., of Chicago, operating one of the biggest fleets of trucks between the Mississippi River and South Bend, Ind., has refused to sign the code for truckers, fearing that it would have to abide by rate schedules based on rail rates.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Marianna Sales Co. has asked the railroads to take up with the proper authorities the matter of reduced rates on cottonseed feed to the drouth areas, the same as enjoyed from points west of the Mississippi River.

Reopening of the Chicago switching rate decision of the Supreme Court is requested by the attorneys-general of Indiana and Illinois in a petition filed June 20, asserting the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission were lacking in supporting evidence.

The Omaha Grain Exchange, Toledo Board of Trade and Topeka Chamber of Commerce oppose the petition of the Chicago Board of Trade and Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange for suspension of the reduction effective July 1 in rates from lake ports to points east of Buffalo.

Oswego, N. Y., for the first time in years is enjoying a heavy movement of grain. The elevator has been filled, and more grain is received as fast as the receipts are loaded out. The tugmen's strike at lake ports does not affect Oswego, where boats arrive at and leave the state elevator under their own power.

The Inland Waterways Corporation operating the barge line for the government on the Mississippi River, sends its tariffs free of postage in government franked envelopes and pays no interest on the government's investment. Would the barge line be as profitable as Gen. Ashburn claims if legitimate expenses of private business such as postage were paid?

Lake freight rates from Fort William to Canadian ports continue steady at 6c to Montreal and Sorel, 6½c to Quebec, 2¼c to Georgian Bay ports, Goderich, Sarnia and Port Cloborne, 2¾c to Toronto, 3c to Kingston and 3¼c to Prescott, all per bushel of wheat. To Buffalo the rate was 2¼c during the first two weeks of the season, but later some space was let at 2½c.

Norfolk, Va.—Cancellation of transit on grain has been suspended for 7 months by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Shippers have enjoyed a thru rate on grain by steamer into Norfolk for Southern destinations, on which 1,000 carloads of grain moved last year. The railroads would cancel the rate as applying to steamship arrivals, leaving the higher combination in effect.

Portland, Ore.—The diversion to Seattle of a considerable amount of wheat which normally would come to Portland now is under way, according to dealers. Grain handlers at the Sound port are unloading cars, while in Portland they are making no attempt to do so. Officials of Strauss & Co. and Kerr, Gifford & Co. and other grain firms stated their cars are being unloaded with normal dispatch at Seattle, while those in Portland waterfront elevators are remaining on the track at a demurrage cost of \$5 a day per car. —F. K. H.

The Chicago Board of Trade and Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend the 5½ cent reduction in rates on grain to trunk line and New England territory effective July 1 contending that the spread between the reshipping grain rates from Chicago and Milwaukee and the at-and-east grain rates from Buffalo is too narrow to permit of the free movement via the lakes of bulk grain from Chicago and Milwaukee to Buffalo and other lake ports. The markets of Chicago and Milwaukee claim the right, as a matter of law, to have an adjustment of rates on grain that will permit the transportation of bulk grain via the lakes, which constitute an open natural waterway that has been used continuously for the benefit of the producers, merchandisers and consumers of grain, in competition with all other routes on a reasonable and non-prejudicial basis.

Loaded Trucks on Flat Cars

The C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co. and the Keeshin Motor Express Co. have combined in an arrangement for the movement of loaded trucks from Chicago on flat cars to Rock Island, Moline, Muscatine, Cedar Rapids and Des Moines.

The highway trailers will be backed up a ramp on the cars by tractors and delivered overnight to destination for distribution in the usual way.

The N. R. A. has increased the cost of highway operation, the labor item being increased from 39 to 50% of the operator's cost. The cost of the rail movement is 24 cents per car mile, or 12 cents per trailer mile, each flat car carrying two trailers. This is less than the cost of highway hauling.

Mr. Keeshin is negotiating for a similar service between Chicago and Fort Wayne.

The A. A. A. official list of drouth counties was increased June 13 by 172 to a total of 732 in 21 states.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26350, Athens Grain Co. v. L. & N. By Examiner John McChord. Dismissal proposed. Rates ultimately applied, two mixed carload grain and grain products, shipped in September and October, 1930, Nashville, Tenn., to Athens, Ala., not shown to have been inapplicable.

No. 26353, Bowersock Mills & Power Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner Leland F. James. Dismissal proposed. Rates charged, wheat, shipped subsequent to Jan. 1, 1931, points in Kansas to Lawrence, Kan., there milled in transit and reshipped as wheat flour to Paintsville and Pikeville, Ky., proposed to be found not unreasonable.

No. 25569, Alabama Grocery Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Corrected report. Original report by omitting from the finding that rates on grain and grain products from points in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee to destinations in Alabama were not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial, the words "without prejudice to any action which may be taken in Grain and Grain Products—Southern Territory Rates, supra."

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns. So buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patron's ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

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Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Richfield, Cal.—An elevator costing about \$7,000 has been built on the Doyle Ranch, owned by E. B. Noble, near here. It is 60 feet high and has a cement foundation. Equipment includes a grain cleaner. Four large bins, of iron and cement, have an approximate capacity of 10,000 bus.

Millar Station (not a p. o.), Cal.—The Western Pacific Railway Co. has sold its grain warehouse at this station to the Liberty Farms Co., which will convert it into a packing house. Chris Blakemore will immediately erect a grain warehouse here, of 3,500 tons capacity. Mr. Blakemore has warehouses at other stations.

Oakland, Cal.—Construction of the 225,000-bu. re-inforced concrete storage addition for the Albers Bros. Milling Co. is under way by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. The building is approximately 40x80 feet on the ground and 125 feet high. It has 8x9-foot rectangular bins, some of which will be used for storing soft feeds in bulk, the remainder whole grain. Conveyor belts at the top and bottom connect with the handling machinery in the company's feed plant adjacent.

CANADA

Winnifred, Alta.—The 35,000-bu. elevator of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. at this point burned June 1, together with 20,000 bus. of wheat and rye.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Manitoba Legislature has enacted the Manitoba Marketing Bill, which permits the provincial government to establish marketing boards to function under the Dominion Marketing Control Act and also under provincial statute. Control of the marketing of all farm produce for both domestic use and export is permitted by the marketing act, should it any time be considered necessary by the government.

Ottawa, Ont.—The commons agricultural com'ite on June 7 reported in favor of separate grades for Garnet wheat to be known as Garnet No. 1 and Garnet No. 2, going into effect Aug. 1, 1935. The bill provides that the No. 1 and No. 2 Garnet will be on virtually the same basis as No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. No. 1 Garnet will have a minimum weight of 60 pounds per bu., and No. 2 a minimum of 58 pounds. Both grades are restricted to Garnet, with 5% allowance of wheat of other classes for No. 1 and 10% for No. 2. The standard of quality set is "well matured and practically free from damaged kernels," for No. 1 and "reasonably well matured, reasonably free from damaged kernels" for No. 2.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Denver Union Stockyards grain elevator suffered slight damage from fire on June 6.

Holyoke, Colo.—Jesse Taylor, of Windsor, Colo., has been appointed manager of the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here and took charge June 1. For some time he was manager of the elevator at Haxton, in the same county.

The Colorado Code Authority recently appointed at a meeting at Denver, called by Fred I. Houser, Kansas City, Mo., Southwest representative on the National Code Authority, include: O. M. Kellogg, Denver, chairman of State Authority; C. E. Williams, Denver, representing line elevators; R. M. Strang, Ft. Collins, representing private elevators; J. S. Thomas, Fleming, representing independent cooperatives; and Walter Moore, Limon, for Farmers National Elevators.

ILLINOIS

Fountain Creek (Hoopeston p. o.), Ill.—I have installed a Kewanee truck lift in my elevator here.—C. O. Long.

Aledo, Ill.—Bloomington Mfg. Co., feed manufacturers, is opening a retail outlet here in charge of A. L. Hamilton.

Butler, Ill.—I have rented the Farmers Elevator here.—Frank Ware, Barnstable & Ware Feed & Flour Co., Hillsboro.

Etna, Ill.—My new elevator at this point is about completed.—F. M. Lowe. [This replaces Mr. Lowe's elevator that burned last July.]

Galesburg, Ill.—Prowlers broke into the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here over the week end of June 2, but apparently nothing was stolen.

Benton, Ill.—After being idle for 15 years, the local flour mill, recently purchased by H. S. Hutchcraft and others, will resume operations, possibly by July 1.

Versailles, Ill.—H. Wayne Stuart opened a new feed mill here during the last week of May. His equipment includes a hammer mill, burr mill and feed mixer.

Pekin, Ill.—After being idle six months, as the result of a fire last November, the Pekin Farmers Grain Co. re-opened for business on May 31, in its new 60,000-bu. elevator.

Rutland, Ill.—John Cleary, manager of the Rutland Co-op. Co.'s elevator for the past seven years, is now the owner of the elevator, the stockholders of the company having recently voted to sell the house to him.

Morris, Ill.—Grainmen of surrounding counties met here June 13 in an effort to learn how elevators can handle sealed corn transactions without liability. Geo. Mellon, Mazon, was chairman.

Minonk, Ill.—Ulrich B. Memmen filed voluntary bankruptcy petition June 16 listing \$45,272 liabilities and \$52,851 assets. Two elevators of 50,000 bus. capacity were operated by Mr. Memmen.

Peoria, Ill.—On June 14 the \$1,000,000 rectifying and bottling building, adjoining the \$5,000,000 Hiram Walker & Sons distillery, was opened. It is said that the distillery will use 20,000 bus. of grain a day when operating at full capacity.

Thawville, Ill.—West Grain Co. is being incorporated by Geo. W. J. Merton, and G. H. West, to own and operate grain elevators for storage, purchase, sale and inspection of all kinds of grain. The company completed a new elevator here in May, 1933.

Kewanee, Ill.—The Kewanee Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. has appointed Guthrie Lester assistant manager in full charge of the business. F. R. Martin, manager for several years, will be off duty the greater part of the summer, recuperating from a recent illness.

Chesterville, Ill.—Davis & Davis have leased the elevator of the Chesterville Grain Co. The personnel is A. F. Davis of Arthur, who is manager of the Arthur Farmers Elevator Co., and E. W. Davis, his son and former bookkeeper of the same company. E. W. Davis will be the manager.

Emington, Ill.—Robinson Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 200 shares of common, valued at \$20,000; incorporators: H. E. Robinson, G. C. Tjardes and Harland D. Robinson; to buy, sell and deal in grain, seeds and all other farm products, lumber, coal, cement and building materials.

Murdock, Ill.—The Porterfield Grain Co.'s elevator that burned June 5, as reported in the Journals last number, will probably not be rebuilt. The company has two other elevators at this point, with cribs about 300 feet long, capable of holding 80,000 bus. of corn, which were not damaged.

Dillon (Metcalf p. o.), Ill.—The local elevator of the General Grain Corp., of Indianapolis, Ind., which was only recently rebuilt and painted, burned at 10:45 p. m., June 12; loss, about \$40,000, including 36,000 bus. of corn. The cause of the fire was that to have been sparks from a passing locomotive.

Brownstown, Ill.—W. M. Sapp & Son have bot the elevator of the Brownstown Equity Exchange and opened for business on June 16, holding a special opening at which premiums were given to those delivering the largest quantities of certain products and to the one buying the largest amount of merchandise.

Nashville, Ill.—John Hugely, veteran head of the Hugely Mfg. Co. of this city, was elected chairman of the newly organized Washington County Grain Dealers Ass'n at the initial meeting of the group on June 15. Better means of buying and trading wheat, and the code, were discussed. Bert Reuter, Nashville, was elected sec'y.

Mineral, Ill.—Fire, which started from grass burning along the right-of-way of the Rock Island Railroad, destroyed two storage sheds of F. C. Dewey & Co., on June 13, and the company's large elevator caught fire several times, the flames being put out before any appreciable damage was done. A corn crib containing 6,500 bus. of corn was also saved.

Mascoutah, Ill.—The sixth annual wheat meeting of the millers of southern Illinois was held here in Turner Hall, June 15, to which allied trades were invited, the meeting here being sponsored by P. H. Postel, chairman of the Southern Illinois Millers. Among the speakers were George H. Dungan, whose subject was "Varieties of Wheat"; Fred Smith, "Millers' Interest in Crop Improvement and Grain Standards," and W. P. Flint, "The Chinch Bug Menaces Illinois Crops." A noon dinner was served, for which \$1 per plate was charged, this being the only charge in connection with the meeting.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$8,000, an increase of \$400 over the previous sale.

John J. O'Brien, Jr., has been admitted as a partner in the Board of Trade firm of James Kidston & Co.

Leon M. Woolf will retire on June 30 from partnership in the Board of Trade firm of A. R. Frank & Co.

W. M. Hirshey has posted his membership in the Board of Trade for transfer. He has been with the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.

Eddie Doern is reported to be progressing from his illness as well as could be expected. This partner of the firm of Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co. has been confined for the past six weeks.

Trading in "new style" wheat, oats, rye and barley futures will start on the Board of Trade on July 1, and in "new style" corn on Sept. 2, necessitated by the new federal grain grading standards.

It was Martin C. Johnson, sec'y-treas. of the Columbia Malting Co., who died recently and not Frank R. Johnson, now with the same company, who is very much alive, as all his many friends will testify.

Thomas C. Nixon, pres. of the American Oats Products Co. and inventor of a number of breakfast foods, died at the Swedish Covenant Hospital, June 10, at the age of 72 years, after a week's illness caused by stomach trouble.

Wm. Pilgrim, superintendent of the Grand Trunk Elevator, operated by the E. R. Bacon Grain Co., slipped away and fooled the boys and recently was married to Miss Myrtle Elickson. Other Chicago superintendents plan a special meeting at his home at 8232 S. Green street.

W. T. "Bill" Husband, son of Wm. G. Husband, sec'y of E. R. Bacon Grain Co., and Miss Arlene M. Frey of Earlville, Ill., will be married at the home of the bride on June 30. Young Bill is traveling superintendent for the firm.

Jos. P. Griffin, ex-pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, and long manager of J. S. Bache & Co., Chicago, has returned to his home from the hospital and is rapidly recovering from his recent illness. He is expected to be back at his desk again soon.

A 100-ton soy bean unit is being established in this city by the Glidden Co., of Cleveland, O., and up-to-date equipment installed, the plant to be completed ready for operation by October and to be operated under the name of the Glidden Soya Products Co.

The following members of the Board of Trade include the following: Gilbert B. Peet, of Cleveland, O.; Edward L. Mansbach, of New York, N. Y.; C. S. Yeh, a managing partner of the firm of Yuan. Yeh & Co., of Shanghai (securities and commodities), who is the first individual Chinese to hold memberships in this exchange, the other Chinese firms are members.

Members of the Board of Trade, by a vote of 347 to 28, carried an amendment to change price differentials on contract grades of cash grain to conform to recently revised government standards. These differentials were given in full on page 460 of the June 13 journals. The rule becomes effective July 2 for all grains except corn, which will not be affected until Sept. 1.

Carl W. Gerstenberg, a former member of the Board of Trade, and of the firm of Gerstenberg & Co., died on June 13, from streptococcal infection of the throat. He was a past commander of the Board of Trade American Legion Post, and his funeral was one of the largest Legion funerals in this area. The Board of Trade Drum & Bugle Corps and the band both participated in the services.

A new manufacturing unit has been opened at Riverdale, Ill., by the Meat Products Co., which has plants at Buffalo, N. Y., and at Cleveland, O., the local plant to operate as the Chicago Meat Products Co. Offices will be maintained at 223 W. Jackson St., Chicago, headquarters of Adolph Bressler, pres. and general manager of the company, who recently moved to Chicago from Cleveland. Meat scraps and tankage are manufactured by the company, which maintains laboratories at each plant. Distribution of the products of the local plant will be thru the feed department of the Donahue-Stratton Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., John Jouno being manager of this department.

Charles D. Michaels, 77 years of age, with 52 years of service as a writer of Chicago Board of Trade news, retired on June 20 as grain market writer of the Chicago Tribune, for which paper he had been commercial editor for the past 16 years. Mr. Michaels began his career on the grain exchange in 1881, with the old Chicago Courier. Later he wrote for the Inter-Ocean and the Herald. In appreciation of his services to the grain trade, the directors of the Board of Trade adopted the following resolution on June 19: "Your association with the Board of Trade compares with that of the oldest members on the exchange, and you have made a record of accomplishment that will be difficult for any other newspaper man to duplicate." Thomas Furlong succeeds Mr. Michaels as the grain market writer.

INDIANA

La Crosse, Ind.—The new elevator being built for Stanley Benes is rapidly nearing completion.

Haubstadt, Ind.—Ziliak & Schafer have installed lightning rods on their elevator and mill plant.—H. H.

Evansville, Ind.—The Charles Nunn & Sons Milling Co. is building a new concrete grain elevator.—H. H.

Pine Village, Ind.—Final papers of dissolution have been filed with the Sec'y of State by the Pine Village Grain Co.

Ashley, Ind.—The feed mill here owned by D. J. Allomong has been leased by William Franz and C. D. Feller.

Syracuse, Ind.—The business of the feed mill here operated by Disher Bros. has been incorporated and is now operating as Dishers, Inc.

Brookville, Ind.—A complete lightning protection system has been installed on the Franklin Farm Buro elevator.—H. H.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Preliminary papers of dissolution of the Berry Grain Co. are reported filed with the Sec'y of State.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Robt. Morris, engaged with his father in the grain business here, was married to Miss Alice Wood of Mt. Carmel, June 16.

Hatfield, Ind.—The Cadick Milling Co. is installing a new steam boiler for use in connection with its grain drier at its local elevator.—H. H.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The capital stock of the Steinhart Grain Co. has been increased to 400 shares Class A and 3,600 shares of Class B stock.

Rochester, Ind.—Wm. H. Deniston, 87, died at his home here recently. He is said to be the oldest grain elevator operator in the state. He lived a useful civic life.

Lewis Creek, Ind.—The Wm. Nading Grain Co.'s elevator was recently damaged by windstorm. The plant is leased to the Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Roller Mills.

Montpelier, Ind.—The power and light installations in the local elevator and feed mill plant of the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co., of Bluffton, Ind., are being overhauled.

Meron Sta. (Meron, p. o.), Ind.—J. H. Prather of Palestine, Ill., has leased the Cliff W. Wilson elevator at this point. Marshall Kincaid of Palestine will be in charge.

South Bend, Ind.—Ernest, Carl D., and Lillian A. Plowaty have incorporated Plowaty Distributors, Inc., with 1,000 shares of no par value, to deal in grain and allied products.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Indiana millers with plants of 500 bbls. or less met at the Severn Hotel here June 23 for a discussion of their code.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Stone Bluff, Ind.—Windstorm on June 22 demolished the Jones Bros. grain elevator here and injured Wm. Jones, Mannon Meeker, and Dallas Hoagland, who were in the elevator office at the time.

Plymouth, Ind.—R. M. Welch has acquired from the administrator the feed mill formerly operated by his father, S. M. Welch, following whose death the mill has been idle for several months, and is preparing it for operation.

Kewanee, Ind.—Edward Hubbell, an experienced elevator man from West Point, Ind., has been appointed manager of the former Baird elevator recently purchased by the Standard Elvtr. Co., of Indianapolis, as reported in the Journals last number.

Decatur, Ind.—The Reed-Mac Feed & Supply Co., Inc., is incorporating, changing its name officially over from Reed Elevator Co., and increasing capital stock to 600 shares Class A no par value. The principals in the firm are Jared J. Reed and J. H. McMaken.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The Farm Bureau Elvtr. & Supply Co. has been making numerous improvements to its local plant, including the installation of S.K.F. bearings on all elevator heads and countershafting in the cupola, and Hyatt roller bearings on the sheller.

Willow Branch, Ind.—J. M. Hanna has taken possession of the elevator here and will operate it. Several new side lines will be added and the elevator will be modernized in every detail. The only elevator recorded at this station was formerly operated as the Willow Branch Grain Co., by G. B. McBane, manager.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Officers of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, elected at the annual meeting on June 11, are as follows: Pres., Obie J. Smith; vice-pres., Roy Sahm; treas., Tom Oddy (which position he has held for 30 years); board of governors to serve four years: I. E. Woodard, Brodehurst Elsey, Otto F. Deluse, A. M. Glossbrenner, Victor C. Kendall, Almus G. Ruddell, Edwin K. Shepperd, A. D. Hitz, Joseph A. Kebler, Fred Hoke; to serve two years: Clarence S. Alig.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Mid-West elevator properties have been acquired by the Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc., and the firm has leased an entire floor in the Lemcke Bldg. The increased office space will be shared by the Central States Grain Ass'n., Farmers National Grain Corp., Indianapolis, Dairymen's Council, etc.

IOWA

Calamus, Ia.—F. W. Mueller & Son has had Newell Constr. & Mchy. Co. re-iron its elevator.

Schaller, Ia.—Sam Eastlack, manager of the Farmers Elvtr., lost his dad by death June 21.—Art Torkelson.

Malvern, Ia.—The Malvern Milling Co. is installing a new truck scale, for which a cement foundation was made.

Gowrie, Ia.—Harry Spiller, of Hubbard, Ia., is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Luzerne, Ia.—A. W. Froning, of Allison, has bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and lumber yards at this point.

Franhamville, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is painting the inside of their office.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Gilbert, Ia.—C. C. Buck has installed a new leg belt and cups supplied by Union Iron Works, Ames Constr. Co. did the work.

Crippen (Emmetsburg p. o.), Ia.—Carl Elsenbass of Graettinger resigns as elevator manager for Quaker Oats effective July 1.

Lisbon, Ia.—R. P. Andreas & Son is building a 22x60 ft. frame, iron-clad, 1-story warehouse for housing feeds, feed ingredients, and supplies.

Lawler, Ia.—The Farmers Equity Shipping Ass'n has decided not to rebuild its elevator here that burned in April, as previously reported.

Allison, Ia.—A. J. Froning has succeeded his son, A. W. Froning, as manager of the elevator here, the son having bot an elevator at Luzerne, Ia.

Coggon, Ia.—A. W. Savage Lumber Co. has had Newell Constr. & Mchy. Co. rebuild the driveway of its elevator, installing heavier floors and bracing.

Dinsdale, Ia.—Dinsdale Grain & Lumber Co. is installing a Newell V-Belt head drive, an overhead Newell electric truck lift and rebuilding the driveway.

Altoona, Ia.—During a heavy wind storm last month, a part of the roof of the elevator, O. H. Pearson, owner, was taken off, and a number of residences damaged.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—Grettenburg Grain Co. has installed a 15-ton truck scale with type registering beam, repaired its coal bins, and repainted its office.—Wm. Grettenburg.

Scotch Grove, Ia.—John Perrine of Monticello was host to 50 members of the Eastern Iowa Grain Dealers Ass'n at their monthly meeting here, which was entirely recreational.

Columbus Junction, Ia.—The building known as the old Harrison Elvtr., a landmark of this place, which has not been used for an elevator for many years, has just been taken down.

Vinton, Ia.—This business will go under the same name as formerly, Farmers Grain & Coop. Co. The corporation was closed and private ownership began March 1.—Clare O. Donels, owner.

Laurens, Ia.—The Farmers Trading Co. is rebuilding its coal sheds. Have installed new cement floors and foundations. Future plans are to paint all buildings. C. S. Locke is manager.—Art Torkelson.

Malvern, Ia.—Kunce & Nelson have installed a new electric truck hoist at their elevator, to facilitate unloading grain from trucks. They have also added an extension to the west entrance of the elevator.

Linden, Ia.—Dennison-Partridge Lumber Co.'s elevator has been painted and repaired and improved with installation of a Western friction clutch and a distributor indicator. Ames Constr. Co. did the work.

Alleman, Ia.—The 10 h.p. motor in the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been removed from the ground floor to a fire-proof room in the cupola. New power transmission machinery, supplied by Union Iron Works, was installed by Ames Constr. Co. to accommodate the new position.

TIME TO CLEANUP WEEVIL IN YOUR ELEVATOR

Use LIQUIFUME Products for
Grain, for Flour Storage—

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AMERICAN GRAIN FUMIGANT CO.

619 Flour Exchange Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

West Bend, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. plant has been improved with new spouting, including a loading spout, new head pulley and distributor indicator, supplied by Union Iron works, and installed by Ames Constr. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A new processing plant will be erected by Soybean Products, Inc., the incorporation of which was recently reported in the Journals. Soybean oil and soybean oil meal will be produced for commercial purposes.

Keokuk, Ia.—J. O. Hoerner and associates have bot the Purity Oats Co.'s plant from the holders of the mortgages, to whom it was sold last April, as reported at the time. The new owners will incorporate and start operations at once.

Ida Grove, Ia.—In addition to remodeling and making extensive repairs in his plant, C. C. Crawford is installing complete feed grinding equipment and putting in a concrete floor over an enlarged area.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Zeoring, Ia.—Froning's new elevator has been modernized and conditioned with installation of new elevating equipment, including chains, sprockets, leg belt, cups and other machinery, supplied by Union Iron Works, and installed by Ames Constr. Co.

Inwood, Ia.—About 4,000 bus. of barley was destroyed when the Quaker Oats Co.'s local elevator burned on June 3, as reported in the Journals last number, and machinery and equipment badly damaged; loss, \$5,000; partly covered by insurance.

Greene, Ia.—The Farmers Inc. Co-op. Society is making general repairs to its elevator and also is putting in a new foundation under the entire elevator. This foundation will be of solid re-inforced slab construction. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Muscataine, Ia.—The cupola of the McKee Feed & Grain Co.'s elevator was struck by lightning at 5:50 p. m., June 5, setting it afire. The water damage to the plant exceeded the fire loss, as firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The elevator contained 2,000 bus. of grain. Loss covered by insurance.

Armstrong, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. will repair the siding on its elevator at this point and the plant will be painted with a special light gray paint according to Quaker Oats specifications. When this work is completed, the plant will be in the best of condition. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has been awarded the contract.

Postville, Ia.—Hall Robert's Son is installing, remodeling and modernizing his elevator with new spouting, a Richardson automatic scale, steel boots, leg belts, cups, and other machinery purchased from Newell Constr. & Mch. Co. A new driveway is also being built and fitted with a Newell electric overhead lift, and a grain drag.

McGregor, Ia.—W. A. Myers has taken over the interest of L. O. Glad in the Myers-Glad Co., which will hereafter operate under the name of W. A. Myers, who will be assisted by his son Richard. Mr. Glad, who has been a partner in the business for a number of years, has gone to Omaha, Neb., where he is operating a filling station.

Goldfield, Ia.—D. H. "Dave" Keith, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, is now recuperating at the home of his son in Rockwell City, Ia., after an operation performed at Rochester, Minn., and is showing good improvement. He has been away from his duties for over a month. We wish him well.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A meeting of grain elevator managers and grain buyers was held here in the Federal building June 16, sponsored by various grain dealers' organizations co-operating with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, for the purpose of acquainting dealers, buyers and producers with the new grain grading standards. New market demands were also discussed, as well as blight and other disease conditions, mixtures, storage damage, weather damage, dockage, etc.

New Hampton, Ia.—Millers & Feed Dealers Brokerage Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; S. E. Brickner, of S. E. Brickner & Son, Decorah, pres.; Ernest Striby, of Denver, vice-pres.; Joe H. Kaupel, of Cresco, sec'y-treas. E. C. Heinmiller, sec'y of the Iowa Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, New Hampton, was hired to conduct the brokerage business and act as general manager for a period of two years. A wholesale jobbing and brokerage business will be conducted.

KANSAS

Hugoton, Kan.—The H. V. Parker elevator burned last week.

Wichita, Kan.—The John Hays Grain Co. has reopened its office here.

Meade, Kan.—The Stacy Burns elevator has been sold to Geo. E. Gano of Hutchinson.

Vesper, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of W. W. Feldkamp on May 12.

Wichita, Kan.—The Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. of Kansas City and Omaha has opened a branch office here.

Edmond, Kan.—The Nelson Grain Co.'s elevator burned at 6 p. m. June 5; cause of fire not known.

Ellis, Kan.—The Salina Grain & Milling Co. sustained windstorm damage to its elevator several weeks ago.

Mingo, Kan.—The Salina Grain & Milling Co. suffered slight windstorm damage to its local elevator recently.

Eudora, Kan.—The elevator plant of the Farmers Elevator Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on May 19.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Grain Belt Elevator Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment late last month.

Sylvia, Kan.—Norris Elliot, grain dealer formerly of Arlington, is now manager here for the Midwest Grain Co.

North Topeka, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator plant of the Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. recently.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A grain buying office has been re-opened here for the Red Star Milling Co., of Wichita, Kan., by M. A. Keith.

Salina, Kan.—Adolph Mentgen, who has been connected with the Smoot Grain Co., is now in the office of the Western Star Mill Co.

Viola, Kan.—The Kansas Flour Mills elevator here was just acquired by the Viola Grain Co., who will hereafter operate two plants here.

Bentley, Kan.—W. J. Sanderson, formerly manager of the farmers elevator at Ransom, has purchased and will operate an elevator here.

South Haven, Kan.—The Miller Elevator has been put into condition to receive the new crop. Forest Hagar will operate it this summer for the owners.

Bellefont, Kan.—John Laudick was just appointed manager of the C. D. Jennings Grain Co.'s elevator here. He was formerly with the Grain Belt Grain Co. at Spearville.

Westphalia, Kan.—Fire originating in the lumber yard of the Star Grain & Lbr. Co. destroyed about \$20,000 worth of property belonging to the company; partly insured.

Lyons, Kan.—Walter C. Williams has removed to Lyons to manage the grain department of the newly reopened Central Kansas Milling Co.'s mill. A bonded elevator is operated.

Sawyer, Kan.—J. H. Highfill, of Carroll, has been appointed manager of the Sawyer Equity Exchange's elevator at this point, succeeding J. A. Cavin, who has gone to Kingsdown, Kan.

Topeka, Kan.—The 500,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator of the Willis-Norton Co. has been leased to B. C. Christopher & Co. It will be opened July 1, with Hearne Christopher in charge.

Mulvane, Kan.—C. S. Barrett, formerly elevator manager at Zimmerdale, near Newton, is the new manager of the Mulvane Co-op. Union Elevator. Former Manager R. M. Gibbons went to Syracuse.

Salina, Kan.—At the annual meeting of the Salina Board of Trade, held June 12, at Brookville, Kan., the following officers and directors were elected: Pres., J. J. Vanier; vice-pres., Bryan Lynch; directors: Dave Lorenz, Roy Faith, Jay Owens, E. L. Rickel and E. C. Wyatt. Before the business meeting a chicken dinner was served.

Belle Plaine, Kan.—Charles E. Croson, a retired grain dealer and a resident of the Kansas Masonic Home at Wichita, died at the home last month. His wife and two married daughters survive him.

Hutchinson, Kan.—W. A. Howard, manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has been transferred to Amarillo, Tex., to be manager there, and has been succeeded here by J. R. Marts, former manager of the Farmers Commission Co., of this city.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Barney O'Dowd has opened a temporary office here for Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., to exercise the recently purchased E. L. Rickel membership. The office was opened the 15th. Plans about making it permanent are indefinite.

Downs, Kan.—Thieves tore off a screen on one of the windows of the Farmers Union Elevator, during the night of June 1, released a latch and opened the window. They removed a strong box, containing valuable papers, from the safe and took it with them.

Glen Elder, Kan.—Paul Bailey, junior member of the firm of Bailey & Lynch, grain brokers of Salina, Kan., who recently bot the elevators here and at Cawker City, Kan., from the N. R. Dockstader Estate, as previously reported, took over the management of these two elevators on June 11.

Collyer, Kan.—Alfred Rensmeyer has succeeded J. B. Miller as manager of the Robinson Elevator Co.'s elevator. Mr. Rensmeyer has been manager of the Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator at Voda, Kan., for the past 10 years. Mr. Miller will devote his time to farming and the management of his milk route.

Grinnell, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. is replacing its elevator burned on May 10 by using the material in its house at Bogue, Kan., which has been taken down and moved to this point for that purpose. The local office building did not burn. The rebuilt elevator will be able to handle about 17,000 bus. daily.

Climax, Kan.—Philip Teichgraeber, of Eureka, Kan., has leased the elevator at this point from Stanley Bates, taking over the business on June 1. He will buy grain and do a general feed business. Philip is a son of the late R. E. Teichgraeber and has been associated with his brother Richard in the Eureka Roller Mills.

Neodesha, Kan.—W. S. Smith, of the Smith Feed Co., has bot the Rea-Patterson elevator in this city from the Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co., of Coffeyville, which recently acquired all of the properties of the Rea-Patterson Co. Mr. Smith has operated this elevator under lease for the past 14 years. He contemplates making improvements during the coming year.

Syracuse, Kan.—The newly formed Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., which acquired the C. C. Isely Co.'s elevator (known locally as the Evins Grain Co.), plan to overhaul the plant, install new scales and later build a new modern elevator to handle future business. Robt. M. Gibbons, manager of the Farmers Elevator at Mulvane, is now manager here. Frank Evins, former manager, will vacate for the summer.

Bogue, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co.'s elevator, one of the first elevators built at this point, has been taken down and moved by truck to Grinnell, Kan., where it will be rebuilt to replace the elevator that burned on May 10, as previously reported. The company will continue to hold its lease on the ground here, hoping conditions will improve so that it will be justified in building a new elevator inside of a year.

Pretty Prairie, Kan.—Improvements, including a new 10-ton scale and truck lift, will be made at the elevator recently purchased by the Security Elevator Co. from the Pretty Prairie Co-op. Grain Co., as reported in the Journals last number. D. E. Krehbiel, former manager of the elevator, has been retained as grain buyer by the new owners. The Security Co. now owns 40 elevators, having a combined capacity of 3,000,000 bus.

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WICHITA or KANSAS CITY

Stratton Grain Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Canton, Kan.—For attempting to burn the Canton Grain Co.'s elevator, on June 6, as reported in the Journals last number, Lee Wright has been convicted and sentenced to from 5 to 7 years in the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kan. A reward of \$500, offered by the Ass'n of Mill & Elevtr. Mutual Fire Ins. Cos., for the apprehension of the firebug, was doubtless responsible for the speed with which he was arrested and later convicted.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elevtr. Co.'s new 110,000-bu. re-inforced concrete addition, previously reported as designed by Horner & Wyatt and under construction by the Ryan Const. Co., will have a 3,000-bu. leg and screw conveyor in a tunnel under the tanks. Two G. E. enclosed motors will be installed, one for the leg and one for the screw conveyor. Provision is being made for later installation of a hopper scale, a receiving driveway and a truck dump.

KENTUCKY

Frankfort, Ky.—The 3% sales tax bill became a law on June 6, when signed by the governor. It had been approved by the House and Senate.

Waynesburg, Ky.—The mill here, which was run for many years by A. V. Horton, who died recently, and his son, has been bot by E. Gooch, who is now in charge. Mr. Gooch was with the Payne Mill at Eubank, Ky., for many years.

Louisville, Ky.—Arnold Collins, son-in-law of the late C. L. Jewell, owner of C. L. Jewell & Son, grain, seeds and feed house, has arranged to continue the business under the same name. Mr. Collins has been actively connected with the business. Mr. Jewell died June 19.—A. W. W.

Somerset, Ky.—Unknown intruders dynamited an 80-year-old stone water mill which belonged to John Sears of Shopville. All the plants in Mr. Sears' vegetable garden were pulled up or killed. Several sticks of dynamite were set off under the floor of the mill, which is located on Short Creek, and the building was badly damaged.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The Edwards Distributing Co. has changed its name to the Menhaden Fish Products Co. It will retain its old plant and also operate a new one, and in addition to continuing its regular fish meal business, it will refine menhaden fish oil. E. W. Edwards is manager.

Baltimore, Md.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Baltimore Flour Club this month, members stood in silent tribute while a resolution of regret at the recent passing of Robert C. Neu, a member of the club since its organization (and who has represented the Journals as staff writer in this market for some time), was passed. The meeting was held at the Ambassador Hotel and was preceded by a dinner.

MICHIGAN

Utica, Mich.—The Utica Milling Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its property recently.

Sunfield, Mich.—Smith Bros., Velte & Co. sustained slight fire damage to their property last month.

Mulliken, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of O. J. McNaughton & Co. on May 8.

Copemish, Mich.—The Copemish Elevtr. Co. is adding to its equipment a Jacobson Economy Electro-Magnetic Separator.

Erie, Mich.—The Randolph Alfalfa Co.'s mill, near here, damaged by fire June 11 to the extent of \$60,000, will be rebuilt immediately. Some new machinery and equipment will be installed. The mill resumed on a curtailed basis a week after the fire.

Hastings, Mich.—The Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here is in the hands of receivers. My deal of last fall was called off before it was completed, owing to the financial condition in which I found things after a little more investigation, so at present I am in no way connected with it.—W. L. Wallace, prop. Wallace Feed & Seed Store.

Brooklyn, Mich.—Watts & Every have recently ordered an Economy electro-magnetic separator, built by the A. E. Jacobson Mach. Wks., for their elevator.

Alma, Mich.—The Alma Roller Mills has been taken over and will hereafter be run as a co-operative institution by a group of farmers and business men organizing the Central Michigan Co-op. Elevtr. Co. for the purpose. John McFarland will remain, his long experience being valuable to the new owners.

Charlotte, Mich.—Ian Shepherd, of the L. H. Shepherd Grain, Bean & Milling Co., of this city, died on May 20, sincerely mourned by many friends. Mr. Shepherd, still in the prime of life, had spent many years with his father, the late L. H. Shepherd, in the grain and bean business. Funeral services were held on June 1, at the home of his mother in this city.

Because of an increase in price from 25-60% scheduled for May 1 by the electro-magnetic separator manufacturers, about 60 feed mill operators placed their orders for electro-magnetic separators to take advantage of the old price. The following plants have ordered electro-magnetic separators: Chas. Wolohan, Inc., Birch Run, Freeland, Gladwin, Hemlock; Francis Moore, Burnips and Hopkins; Carson City Elevtr. Co., Carson City and Butternut; F. M. Houghton, Clio; Burroughs-Wolohan Elevtr. Co., Davidson; Decker Farm Bureau, Decker; Flushing Elevtr. Co., Flushing; J. P. Burroughs & Son, Flint and Rogersville; Orla B. Hall, Fowlerville; L. E. Bernier, Holton; H. W. and C. A. Peavy, Howell; S. Van Noord, Hudsonville; D. Van Noord, Jamestown; Kent City Farm Bureau, Kent City; Bad Axe Grain Co., McGregor and Port Austin; Phelps Bros., Manton; Farmers Co-op. Exchange, Martin; Memphis Co-op. Co., Memphis; Frank Gruler & Son, Petoskey; Pewamo Elevtr. Co., Pewamo; Harvey & Stuart, Schoolcraft; Utica Milling Co., Utica; Wm. H. King, Almont; Frank Rushmore, Sand Lake; Snippe & Matten, Reeman; Snover Co-op. Elevtr. Co., Snover; Elenbaas Bros., Wayland, and S. Cushman & Son Co., Bath.

MINNESOTA

Milan, Minn.—Wind damaged the roof of the feed mill building of the Taplin Grain Co. on April 21.

Kensington, Minn.—On May 28 wind damaged the siding of the elevator of the Poppleston Elevtr. Co.

Sacred Heart, Minn.—Windstorm slightly damaged the Kellogg Commission Co.'s elevator on May 16.

Simpson, Minn.—The elevator of the W. C. Mitchell Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on May 9.

Stillwater, Minn.—The Commander Elevtr. has been re-opened, with James Boatmann, of Minneapolis, as local manager.

Renville, Minn.—J. W. Brenner, of Little Falls, Minn., is the new manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Red Wing, Minn.—The Fleischmann Malting Co. is erecting an 800,000-bu. addition to its elevator here, consisting of re-inforced concrete tanks.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. G. Winter, 71, retired, formerly engaged in the grain elevator business here for many years, died at his home in Pasadena, Calif.

Appleton, Minn.—The Appleton Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. (an established company), incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; handle grains on the co-operative plan; incorporators: George C. Steinle, John Hastad, J. E. Koosmann, Gustave A. Rau, Ed Petrick, W. F. Rheingans and Edmund A. Land.

Gaylord, Minn.—Wind tore sheetiron from shed adjoining the elevator of the Charles E. Peterson Estate on June 2, and flour stored in shed was damaged by rain.

Ormsby, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n recently opened for business after being completely remodeled and overhauled. A new driveway and a 20-ton scale were among the improvements.

Monteay, Minn.—Our elevator No. 2 was destroyed by fire on June 2. We still have elevator No. 1, the only one in town. We will not rebuild at once.—Monteay Farmers Elevtr. Co., Walter E. Benson, Mgr.

Bigelow, Minn.—The farmers Elevtr. Co. at this station has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for remodeling its elevator, the work being under way. A new tri-rotar grain conditioner will be installed.

Priam (Raymond p. o.), Minn.—Chris Birke-land, New London Milling Co. elevator operator here, has gone to Roseau, Minn., where he will be employed during the summer months. The elevator here will be closed during his absence.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Recent members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce are Mortimer A. Wilk, vice-pres. of the Interstate Seed & Grain Co., Fargo, N. D.; Albert L. Eggert, grain broker of Mapleton, N. D., and R. R. Mademann, of Stockton, Minn.

Silver Lake, Minn.—The Victoria Elevtr. Co., which, as previously reported, took down its elevator at Corvuss, Minn., and used the material at this point in constructing another house to replace the one that burned here about a year ago, has completed the structure and is now operating it, with William Jarzyna as manager.

Minneapolis, Minn.—At the recent annual dinner of the Northwest Country Elevtr. Ass'n the following directors were elected: A. H. Thompson, M. R. Devaney, F. P. Heffelfinger, Howard I. McMillan, George Chilton, J. R. McCabe, Jr., and Fred C. Riebe, all of this city. The directors will meet in the near future to select the officers of the ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn.—An explosion, caused by a broken extension cord, at the Washburn Crosby Co.'s North C Mill on June 8, caused a damage of about \$25,000. The break in the cord set off a minor explosion, which caused a fire. The most serious damage was done when the sprinkler system set off 40,000 gals. of water, flooding elevator machinery.

Kenyon, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Elevtr. Co. has installed a new 20-ton 26x9 auto truck scale complete with a steel frame and a grate that is 5 feet wide and 10 feet long. This company at this point has the most complete feed mill equipment in this portion of the state and also handles a complete line of commercial feeds as well as coal and grain. Mr. Lee, the manager of the plant, has enjoyed a very profitable business and has been located at this point for a good many years. The T. E. Ibberson Co. was awarded this contract.

Winona, Minn.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., operates a large malting plant at this station, and the local buying of barley has increased so that it was necessary to install weighing equipment which would be able to weigh loads of any size and to handle it in such a way that it would increase the efficiency of the company's receiving plant. It is installing a 20-ton, 26-foot Fairbanks type "S" Auto Truck Scale with a steel frame. Also a new 68-in. truck lift with a grate 6 feet wide and 13 feet long. The driveway is also being widened so there will be plenty of room for the large trucks that are hauling grain in this territory. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing this work.

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District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

MISSOURI

Stover, Mo.—The Stover Mfg. Co. has added a feed mixer.

Chillicothe, Mo.—The Henderson Produce Co. is installing a Blue Streak No. 30 mill.—Bottorff Bros., Inc.

Boonville, Mo.—M. T. DeVine has improved his elevator with installation of a new motor and truck scales.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Hirter Bros. Milling Co. has installed a Stearns Magnetic Separator ahead of its hammer mill.

Concordia, Mo.—Karl Kath is expected to be the new manager of the Concordia Mill & Elevator Co. He comes from Scottsbluff, Mo.

Clifton Hill, Mo.—L. E. Thompson has erected a new mill building and installed a Blue Streak mill and corn cutter—Bottorff Bros.

Kansas City, Mo.—Luke J. Byrne, Jr., well-known grainman with Vanderslice-Lynds Co., and Miss Catherine M. Foley, were married June 9.

Slater, Mo.—The Slater Mill & Exchange property has been improved with installation of a Bender traveling truck hoist, installed by Ernest Engineering Co.

Norborne, Mo.—B. F. Knipschild & Bro., local grain buyers, have under construction a 100,000-bu. elevator on the Wabash right-of-way, on the site of the old Farmers Elevator that burned a few years ago.

Pattonsburg, Mo.—We are planning to widen and strengthen the driveway in our local elevator to take care of truck business, and may install an overhead truck lift.—H. H. Green, Green-Tooley Mill & Elevator Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—James J. Rick, sec'y-treas. of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. and a new member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was married, on June 9, to Miss Zelma Rickenbaugh, of Kansas City, Kan., at the Muehlbach Hotel, this city.

Carrollton, Mo.—Hurd Martin, operating as the Carrollton Mill & Produce Co., has sold a half interest in the business to H. J. Lowenstein, of Marshall, Mo. In addition to the products formerly handled, the new firm will deal in field seeds, hides, furs, wool, pecans and other products.

Carrollton, Mo.—On June 16 the Farmers Co-op. Co. became the newly organized Ray County Grain Growers, Inc. The manager of the Carrollton properties is Lewis Gerling. The grain end of the business is subsidized by the Farmers National Grain Corp. The company has a number of elevators in Carroll and Ray counties.

Watson, Mo.—Bentley Bros. Grain Co. is the name of the new firm composed of J. T. Bentley and Lewis U. Bentley who bot and now operate the elevator here formerly owned by Turner Bros. The elevator has been improved with a new complete electrical installation, repainting and repairs. J. T. Bentley is the manager.

Kansas City, Mo.—H. A. Merrill has been appointed a member of the business conduct committee of the Kansas City Board of Trade, taking the place of Fred C. Hoose, whose time is fully taken up with his duties as pres. of the exchange and with legislative matters pertaining to the grain trade. The other members of the business conduct committee are J. J. Kraetli, chairman; Fred C. Vincent, J. S. Hart and James N. Russell.

Aurora, Mo.—J. Lawson Cook, manager of the Higginsville Flour Co., Athens, Ga., is the new mill manager of the newly formed Majestic Flour Co., a subsidiary of the Dixie Portland Flour Co. which is taking over the Majestic Milling Co.'s properties here. Chas. Stout, Memphis, is president, and Robt. M. Pease, Kansas City resident and Board of Trade member, is manager of the mills, which in addition to the above city, are located in Higginsville, West Plains and Washington, Mo.

Versailles, Mo.—The old Morgan County Elevator has been taken over by the Missouri Farmers Ass'n for a year under a buying option, and Elmer Welty, for 21 years manager of the Fortuna Elevator Co.'s elevator at Fortuna, Mo., will be the local manager. Some remodeling has been done to the interior of the elevator and city water installed. A formal opening was held on June 16. Besides grain and feed, the elevator will handle coal, meal and flour and buy all kinds of farm produce. This elevator was closed about a year ago, following voluntary bankruptcy proceedings, and at the sale the property was bot by Messrs. Haunter and Sims, the principal stockholders, from whom the Missouri Farmers Ass'n is now leasing the property. Installation of a truck lift is being considered, also widening of the elevator driveway.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

The Plant Milling Co.'s 75-year-old watchman, James S. Eckle, was found on June 14 unconscious at the foot of a 60-foot elevator shaft in the company's grain elevator, and died two hours afterward.

August Miller, 83, member of the Merchants Exchange over 60 years, died of apoplexy at his home June 12. He founded the Miller Grain Co., dissolving at his retirement 3 years ago. His widow, two daughters, and two sons survive him.

T. A. Bryant has become associated with the Checkerboard Elevator Co. as general contact man. Mr. Bryant has been well known to the grain trade of this city for a number of years, and was recently local representative of B. C. Christopher & Co., of Kansas City, previous to which he was with the Farmers National Grain Corp. in Chicago.

MONTANA

Lewistown, Mont.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. on May 19.

Fergus, Mont.—The Montana Elevator Co. is having its elevators here and at Winifred overhauled and painted by the Victor Const. Co.

Missoula, Mont.—The Ravalli Mills will start operations Aug. 1 after several years' inactivity. T. F. Wright, manager of the Hamilton Flour Mills, is the new owner.

Suffolk, Mont.—Leonard Martin, who has been managing the Montana Elevator Co.'s elevator at Winifred, Mont., is now managing the Greeley Elevator Co.'s house here.

Winifred, Mont.—C. W. Truesdell's independent elevator is being painted with two coats of aluminum with a pneumatic air gun. Victor Const. Co. is doing the work.

Bozeman, Mont.—The Bozeman Feed & Grain Co. will have their old Swift elevator overhauled and repaired by the Victor Const. Co. This plant is used for auxiliary storage.

Winifred, Mont.—Howard Ullery, of Denton, Mont., succeeds Leonard Martin as manager of the Montana Elevator Co.'s elevator and will remain until such time as Claude Mendel is able to resume work. Mr. Martin, who has had charge here for several weeks, has taken the management of an elevator at Suffolk, Mont.

NEBRASKA

York, Neb.—An idle elevator here owned by one of the banks was destroyed by fire.

Beatrice, Neb.—The mill plant of the Black Bros. Flour Mills was slightly damaged by windstorm on Apr. 29.

Dixon, Neb.—J. T. Saunders, formerly plant manager of the Farmers Union Elevator Co., now operates the plant for his own account.

Omaha, Neb.—A permit has been granted to the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. to construct an addition to its grain storage tanks, cost, \$36,635.

Avoca, Neb.—L. J. Marquardt, partner in the Marquardt elevators, two of which are at this point, took his own life early this month. He was 56 years of age.

Byron, Neb.—A 15,000-bu. addition to the Fuller Grain Co.'s elevator is under construction, to be of frame, covered with galvanized iron. Eck Olson has the contract.

Superior, Neb.—Work has just been completed on modernizing and rehabilitating the Superior Terminal Elevator, recently purchased by Secular-Bishop Grain Co. Ryan Constr. Co. had the contract.

Hordville, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. has bot the T. B. Hord Co.'s elevator here and remodeled it, with new head drive and air dump, new boot and D. P. Buckets, Richardson Automatic Scale and overhead driveway door. C. E. Carlstrom & Sons did the work. The Farmers Co. now owns both elevators at this station.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Charles A. Rache, who operated a grain and feed business here under his own firm name for many years, died June 15 after a long illness. He had been confined to his home for a number of years.

NEW YORK

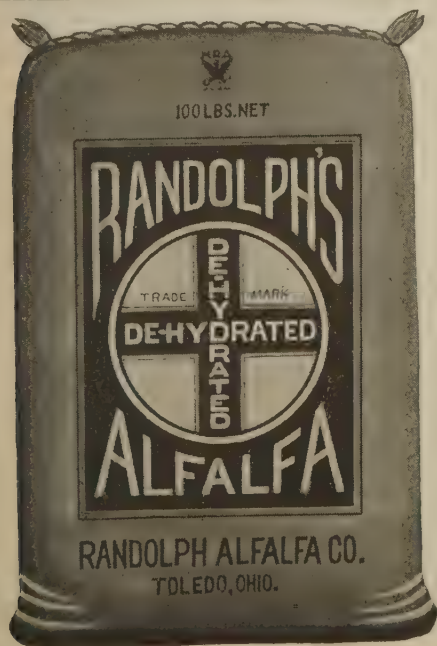
Hollis, N. Y.—The Liberty Grain & Feed Co. has changed its address from Jamaica, N. Y., to this point.


Buffalo, N. Y.—After being on the sick list for over a month, M. C. Burns, pres. of the Traders Feed & Grain Co., is back again at his office.

Olean, N. Y.—Damage of undetermined proportions was done to the engine room of the Acme Milling Co. recently caused by natural gas explosion.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The fortieth anniversary of the founding of the company was celebrated by Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co., Inc., the middle of this month.

Buffalo, N. Y.—John S. Gage, of Washburn Crosby Co.'s grain department here, was married on June 23 to Miss Ann Beckwith, of Minneapolis, Minn.





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Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Albany, N. Y.—Homer Gervais, grain handler, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy in federal court at Utica, June 14, with liabilities of \$88,954 and no assets.

Buffalo, N. Y.—All outside interest in the Gateway Mfg. Co. has been acquired by Clifford Lane, pres., and Wm. Ashe, sec'y. The former has headed the firm the past year.

Rathbone, N. Y.—E. Tompkins and son of Cameron, N. Y., have purchased from Wm. Stewart the former Brady Flour Mills. The new owners will make extensive repairs preparatory to reopening in September.

New York, N. Y.—Recently re-elected officers of the Produce Exchange are as follows: Pres., Samuel Knighton (third term); vice-pres., Thomas F. Baker; treas., John McD. Murray; directors: Carl F. Andrus, Gerald F. Earle, L. C. Isbister, Clifford B. Merritt, F. O. Seaver, T. R. VanBoskerck. Trustee of the gratuity fund for three years: B. H. Wunder.

NORTH DAKOTA

Northwood, N. D.—The Cargill Grain Co.'s elevator here burned early in the morning of June 16.

Rogers, N. D.—An up-to-date attrition mill has recently been installed by Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co.

Berlin, N. D.—Wind damaged the roof of elevator No. 1 of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. on Apr. 1.

Pingree, N. D.—The Andrews Grain Co. has appointed Harold Sorenson, formerly of Goldwin, N. D., manager of its elevator here.

Goldwin, N. D.—Harold Sorenson, manager of the local elevator, has moved to Pingree, N. D., where he is managing an elevator.

Kloten, N. D.—The Kloten Co-op. Grain Co. has been organized to take over the business of the Kloten Grain Co., a stock corporation.

Eldridge, N. D.—Wind recently damaged composition roof and siding on the cupola of the elevator owned by the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Jamestown, N. D.—C. E. Boardman, traveling superintendent for the Powers Elvtr. Co. in this state, passed away here from pneumonia earlier this month.

Underwood, N. D.—H. M. Cummings, former manager of the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co. here, is now doing elevator accounting at Bismarck, N. D.

Gwinner, N. D.—George Lenaburg, who has managed the Gwinner Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past 15 years, has resigned to take a position with the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.

Edinburg, N. D.—O. O. Torgerson, veteran manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., was feted at a celebration in his honor on June 14. He has been granted a leave of absence because of poor health.

Grafton, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. is installing a new 15-ton Fairbanks type "S" Auto Truck Dump Scale with a 17'-6" platform and also a steel frame. The installation work and minor repairs that are being made at this point are being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Ellsberry (Rock Lake p. o.), N. D.—Two elevators recently burned here [as reported in the Journals last number], the Farmers Grain Co.'s and the T. C. Wildish elevator, the fire starting in the Wildish elevator and spreading to ours. We are rebuilding at once, but not Wildish.—Farmers Grain Co., W. R. Penrod, Mgr.

OHIO

Bloomdale, O.—L. R. Good & Son's elevator got a new motor truck recently.

Barnesville, O.—The mill of C. O. Wood has been bot by the Farmers Supply Co.

Botkins, O.—Wind totally destroyed the corn crib of the Botkins Grain Co. on June 3.

Leipsic, O.—C. A. Hiegel recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer in his elevator.

St. Johns, O.—The St. Johns Elvtr. was broken into June 15 and a quantity of gasoline stolen.

Burkettsville, O.—Wind damaged roof of the elevator building of the Burkettsville Grain Co. on June 3.

Larue, O.—Herbert Jones, proprietor of the Jones Coal & Feed Co., recently installed a new feed mixer.

Columbus, O.—L. J. Dill, grain and feed merchant, is a candidate for state representative from Franklin County.

Gutman (St. John p. o.), O.—The Gutman Grain Co. was entered by robbers on June 15. Oil, flour, and money were taken.

Cridersville, O.—Reichelderfer & Graham have improved the equipment of their elevator by the addition of a Sidney Corn Sheller.

Orwell, O.—Robbers entered the Orwell Mfg. & Supply Co. on June 18 and took quite a sum of money and a radio. Entrance was gained thru a high window. Burglary insurance was carried.

Mansfield, O.—A fire of unknown origin and originating in the cupola of the elevator of the Hanley Milling Co. caused water damage to be done to some wheat and corn screenings on May 16.

Cincinnati, O.—Edw. Y. and Oscar B. Schaber and J. G. Williams have applied for a charter as Associated Traders, Inc., listing grain investment as their business. Capital is 250 shares no par value.

Circleville, O.—John E. Kuhn, connected with the plant of J. W. Eshelman & Sons, was injured recently when several 100-pound sacks of grain fell on him from a height of 15 feet. He is now in a local hospital.

Unionville Center, O.—Ray Latham is installing dump and leg for the handling of grain here. The elevator at this point, formerly owned by H. Hall, was destroyed by fire several years ago.—Fred Kile & Son (Kileville, O.).

Columbus, O.—New members joining the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are: Xenia (O.) Farmers Exchange Co.; L. D. Welsh Elvtr., Yellow Springs; Hall Grain Co., Greenville; Philip Kravitz Bag Co., Dayton.—W. W. Cummings, Sec'y.

Wooster, O.—Immediately following its fire damage of June 5, reported in the Journals last number, the Wooster Feed Mfg. Co. made arrangements to have its feed manufactured at another plant until repairs and rebuilding of its plant are completed.

Bluffton, O.—The Bluffton Milling Co.'s three-story structure burned on June 7; loss, \$50,000; partly insured. The fire was believed to have started from a gasoline engine. Included in the loss were 1,000 bus. of wheat and a box car of salt and oyster shells.

Lebanon, O.—Ora W. Cole, Xenia, chairman; Everett Early, Waynesville; C. M. Eikenberry, Hamilton; Q. C. Smith, Wilmington, and R. H. Tolle, Hillsboro, were selected district code authority at a dinner meeting here on June 18. Several unfair practices prevailing were discussed.

New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are as follows: F. J. Laubis & Son, Hepburn; C. L. McGuinn, Cedarville; Sidney Farmers Exchange Co., Sidney; C. K. Hunsicker, Williamsport; Clark & Chamberlain, No. Lewisburg; O. B. Armstrong, Osborn, and R. P. Reid, Circleville.

Sycamore, O.—Wm. E. Stewart, 73, retired elevator manager, ended his own life with a shotgun at the home of his daughter in Tiffin on June 16. His body was found in the barnyard. Ill health is attributed to the reason for his suicide. Stewart was manager for Sneath-Cunningham Co. at Sycamore until a stroke two years ago.

Ohio having no warehouse law except for grain stored on farms, a com'te composed of C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., chairman; Thomas Wood, London, and H. L. Hockman, Canal Winchester, was named by the pres. of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n to confer with the Ohio sec'y of agriculture and ascertain if it would be possible to have the present warehouse act amended to cover grain in elevators.

Circleville, O.—Grain and feed dealers of this district will meet at the Pickaway Country Club (under the auspices of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n) at 2:30 on June 28, according to an announcement from the local entertainment com'te. A golf game will precede the dinner meeting. Pres. Brundige and Sec'y Cummings will explain the country grain elevator code and the retail feed code. The Ohio Warehouse Act and grain storage will also be discussed. Harry W. Heffner is local chairman.

Donnellsville (r.r.d. from New Carlisle), O.—Thieves broke into the elevator office of the Valley Grain Co. during the night of June 1, gaining entrance by chiseling thru the shackle of the padlock used to lock a steel barred door. They stole a quantity of paint, valued at \$100, 85 gallons of gasoline, 11 bags of flour, a lawnmower and a small amount of cash from the open safe.

Springfield, O.—Henry J. Ihrig, 74 years of age, part owner of the John Ihrig & Son's elevator here, died at the City Hospital on June 6, following an illness of two months. Mr. Ihrig was born in this city and had lived here all his life. He had been connected with the elevator that bore his name, for 40 years. He is survived by his widow, one son, Fred, and three married daughters.

On instructions from the National Code Authority, elected in Chicago on May 28, we have applied for authority to control the Country Grain Elevator Code operations in the state. The state com'te will consist of five members selected from the three state grain ass'ns, and the following persons have been selected: Leon Gove, Avery, and Charles Latshaw, Fostoria, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n; H. F. Eichhorn, Galion, Ohio Equity Exchange Ass'n; R. H. Brundige, Kingston, and W. W. Cummings, Columbus, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dirs. Ass'n. As soon as authority is received from the NRA it will be passed on to the several group com'tes, representing the three ass'ns, who will police their respective territories and, after making an honest effort to correct the abuses themselves, to report all violations to the state com'te.—Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, R. H. Brundige, Pres., and W. W. Cummings, Sec'y.

OKLAHOMA

Strong City, Okla.—Strong City Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: P. J. Bull, G. W. Bumpus and C. Settle.

Enid, Okla.—The large warehouse recently completed for the Union Equity Exchange by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. is 50x80 feet and constructed of high-type brick and concrete.

Loveland, Okla.—Leonard Day, formerly employed at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Grandfield, Okla., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Hominy, Okla.—The Hominy Grain Co., owned and operated for many years by Marion Parks, has been leased by R. L. Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Parks have gone to Neosho, Mo., where they will live on their farm there.

Brinkman, Okla.—H. G. Clabaugh, Bob Turner and Clarence Oden have purchased the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant here. Mr. Clabaugh, who has been connected with the elevator for some time, will continue to manage it.

Eldorado, Okla.—The B. F. Smith elevator, which will be operated by D. L. Jones this year, has been placed in A-1 condition, the scales have been rebuilt, a new automatic dump scale installed, also an automatic air dump.

Enid, Okla.—The Geis Mills, operated by Karl Geis and his sons, Edwin and Clarence, moved into their new mill and elevator, on June 10, the plant having been started last December, over the pit of the old elevator that burned in 1928. The new plant consists of a wareroom 40x100 feet, the mill proper 30x40 feet, the elevator 30x32 feet, a shop and a modern power room unit 12x32 feet. Feed, flour and seeds are handled, the former being manufactured under the mill's own formulas.

Alva, Okla.—A meeting of grain men, attended by about 50, was held in the courthouse here on June 4, at which the new grades of grain and the code of fair competition for country grain elevators were discussed. Mr. Gurnell, with James E. Bennett & Co.'s Oklahoma City office, talked on crop possibilities in 1934 and the carry-over market and market possibilities. Mr. Linzie, state grain inspector, Oklahoma City, spoke on other grain and market matters. O. E. Bailey, local grain inspector, and H. E. Holmes, federal grain supervisor, Enid, discussed the new federal grades. The meeting was presided over by C. T. James, pres. of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Frank Prouty, sec'y of the ass'n.

Gould, Okla.—S. W. Carmack, reported in the Journals last number as building a 50,000-bu. addition to his elevator, is incorporating his business as the S. W. Carmack Grain Co.; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: S. W. Carmack, P. M. Morton and E. H. Adair.

Frederick, Okla.—E. O. Billingslea has bot the Frederick Feed Store, formerly operated by the Northwestern Elvtr. Co. (now out of business), and will use the former company's office for grain buying, on property where the elevator (burned some time ago) once stood. He has had the office renovated and the scales tested.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n has fixed the sacked differential at 4 cents.

St. John, Wash.—The Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. is building a new bulk handling 30x80 ft. warehouse, giving a total capacity of 80,000 bus.

Lewiston, Ida.—Work on the new 60,000-bu. elevator for the local Farmers Union is getting under way. This will replace the plant lost by fire several years ago.

Cottonwood, Ida.—The Cottonwood Elvtr. Co. is now operating its flour mill, formerly under lease to the Prairie Flour Mills Co., of Lewiston, Ida., but which has been idle for several months.

Chehalis, Wash.—The Chehalis Grain Co., a new company owned by A. E. Pollom and his son, Ramon (the latter having been with the Thompson Feed Co. for 13 years), has opened for business in the Kuehner Bldg.

Washington co-operative warehousemen are said to be in favor of raising warehouse charges from 75c to \$1, which other operators oppose. Such a raise would go a long way toward paying for the recent 2,000,000-bu. increase in co-operative elevator capacity.

Grangeville, Ida.—The Vollmer-Clearwater Co.'s 150,000-bu. elevator and warehouse for sacked grain of the same capacity are expected to be completed by July 4. The Farmers National Warehouse Corp.'s 70,000-bu. addition is also expected to be completed at about the same time.

Lewiston, Ida.—We are converting part of our sacked grain storage into bulk storage, which will add 160,000 bus. bulk storage at Lewiston, giving us 220,000 bus. bulk storage, and 320,000 bus. sacked grain storage at this point for the coming season.—Nez Perce Roller Mills.

Potlatch, Wash.—The Hopkins Warehouse Co. has started construction of a 40,000-bu. elevator on its property. A number of small bins will be built so that each farmer's wheat may be stored separately. The structure will be 48x28, 36 feet high, and will be completed by July 1.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Collins Flour Mill, which for the past three years has been leased to Kerr Gifford & Co., of Portland, will after July 1 be operated by its owner, Henry W. Collins, pres. of the Pacific Continental Grain Co. The downtown office of the mill will be located in the Pendleton Hotel, in connection with the offices of the Pacific Continental Grain Co., which are now being enlarged and remodeled. The mill has a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels.

Waitsburg, Wash.—The eight grain warehouses reported in the last number of the Journal as having been bot by the Touchet Valley Grain Growers from the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., are located at the following points: Waitsburg (three houses), McKay (Waitsburg p. o.), Huntsville, Alto (Starbuck p. o.), Menoken (Waitsburg p. o.), and Coppei (Waitsburg p. o.), all in Washington. The Touchet Valley Grain Growers already owned a grain warehouse at Minnick.

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie, Pa.—An especially constructed Randolph alfalfa dehydrating plant was recently installed by the White Swan Dairy Farm. It is built to be used also on soy beans and all forage crops.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Applicants for membership in the Commercial Exchange include Philip W. Markley, associated with his father, Philip R. Markley, who is treas. of the exchange, in the grain and feed business in this city.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Craven, S. D.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. on June 1.

Menno, S. D.—Elevator No. 3 of the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. on May 9 was slightly damaged by wind.

Roscoe, S. D.—Wind broke some window lights in the elevator of Potter, Garrick Co., Inc., on May 11.

Kennebec, S. D.—A wind storm is reported to have destroyed the Farmers Union Elvtr. early this month.

Canton, S. D.—The Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Grain Co. opened a branch office here with Martin Overby in charge. He was formerly manager here for W. M. Bell Co. for over 6 years.

Turton, S. D.—I. E. Blanchette has resigned as manager of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, and taken a position with the Federal Government, it is reported.

SOUTHEAST

Tampa, Fla.—The Howard Grain Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., has established a branch here. The local branch of the Early & Daniel Co. has moved to larger quarters in the Atlantic Coast Line Bldg.

TEXAS

Pampa, Tex.—Chris Baer, I. B. Hughey and E. G. Frasier have incorporated the Gray County Wheat Growers, Inc., for \$50,000, for marketing.

Plainview, Tex.—The Ben F. Smith Grain Co., Inc., sustained slight hailstorm damage to its plant on May 1, as did also the Wes-Tex Grain & Milling Co., Inc.

Brownwood, Tex.—Grain Growers Co-operative has incorporated as an agricultural co-operative with capital stock of \$15,000. Incorporators are W. D. Pierce, M. E. Fry and others.

Tahoka, Tex.—Wyatt Bros. have installed a Sidney Seed Cleaner in their elevator.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has appointed W. A. Howard, who has been manager for the corporation at Hutchinson, Kan., manager of the office and new 2,000,000 bu. elevator here.

Littlefield, Tex.—The Peyton Packing Co. recently installed a 175-h.p. gas engine generator unit in its plant here, to provide power for operating its motor-driven feed grinders, in order to facilitate grinding feed for its 5,000 head of cattle. The company grinds 50 tons of feed a day.

Perryton, Tex.—Extensive repairs have been made to J. M. North's elevator, operated as the North Grain Co., and it has been re-opened for the new crop. Mr. North, who manages his own elevator, has recovered sufficiently from the broken hip which he suffered last winter in a fall to be out again.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Charles H. Newman, who has been associated with the Texas units of General Mills, Inc., for some time, has been elected vice-pres. of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. at this point, and also vice-pres. of the Kell Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Vernon, Tex. Wichita Falls will continue to be Mr. Newman's headquarters.

Amarillo, Tex.—After being closed for several months, the Uhlmann Grain Co. re-opened its office in this city in the Fisk Bldg. on June 6, with Erick P. Frank and F. C. Higgins in charge. Private wire connections with all principal markets have been arranged for. The company has operated in Amarillo for the past eight years.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The dust explosion wrecked head house and adjoining tanks of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s storage unit here have been razed. Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. is now engaged in razing the two tanks, re-conditioning the remaining 14 re-inforced concrete tanks and connecting them up with the handling machinery in another unit of the company's properties here. The Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. is a General Mills property.

Crowell, Tex.—Work was completed early this month on the 40,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator addition for T. P. Duncan & Son, reported in the Apr. 25 Journals, and it is now in operation. The addition consists of four 15-foot tanks, 80 feet in height, together with a 41-foot concrete headhouse on top of the old elevator, bringing the total height to 90 feet, and gives the plant a total grain storage capacity of more than 60,000 bus. New machinery and equipment have been installed thruout. A new conveyor belt and steel housing, extending from the basement to the top floor of the headhouse, is capable of handling 2,000 bus. of grain per hour.

UTAH

Provo, Utah—W. O. and Howard Sandberg, of Huntington, Utah, propose to erect a 75-barrel flour mill here if given sufficient backing by the chamber of commerce.

Monticello, Utah—Chester Black, Lawrence Black and George Adams are the owners of the new flour mill here, now in operation. The former local mill burned last fall.

WISCONSIN

Osceola, Wis.—A new feed mill has just been built by T. R. Poier.

Hixton, Wis.—On May 20 wind damaged the roof of the mill of H. P. Chenoweth.

Ashland, Wis.—Wind damaged the roof of the mill building of the Hanson Milling Co. on May 10.

Wausau, Wis.—The Northern Milling Co. has decreased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$250,000.

Denmark, Wis.—The Denmark Equity Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

Hofa Park (r. d. from Seymour), Wis.—The Stefaniak Grist Mill burned about the middle of the month; loss, \$1,200.

Poy Sippi, Wis.—W. H. Paulson, feed mill operator, died last month, at the age of 79 years, following an operation.

Fort Worth

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Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for July, 1934, has been established at 5½% by the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. S. Bache & Co. just installed a Trans-Lux machine for quotations, according to John P. Eisenmann, manager.

Sarona, Wis.—Roofing on the pump house and tanks of the Farmers Union Central Exchange, Inc., was slightly damaged by wind-storm on May 9.

Bloomer, Wis.—The mill here is now being operated under the name of the Bloomer Farm Products Co., by W. A. Gingras, who recently purchased it and who is doing a general feed and flour business and custom grinding.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. started work on its new concrete 230x165 ft. malt house recently. The addition will cost \$1,000,000 and add 3,000,000 to the annual malt output. Work will be completed late in September.

WYOMING

Riverton, Wyo.—The Riverton Roller Mills is being dismantled and transported to Greybull, where it was purchased by C. E. Carlson at receiver's sale of the Riverton bank. It will be set up for operation.

Nebraska Dealers Select Code Committee

By J. N. CAMPBELL, Acting Secretary

Mr. Fred I. Houser, Kansas City, Mo., represents the Southwest district consisting of nine states on the National Code Authority for Administration of the Code of Fair Trade Practices for the Country Grain Elevators.

He is also president of the Associated Southwest Country Grain Elevators. Mr. Houser is a high type of citizen with a judicial temperament fitting him especially well for his duties as an impartial Administrator of the law.

The meeting of all types of Country Grain Dealers of Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb., Thursday, June 21, was called by Mr. Houser's authority for the purpose of selecting a Code Committee of five men in Nebraska to assist him in his official work. All grain dealers of the state were duly notified. Secretary Rutherford of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n and E. P. Liles of the Farmers West Central and Farmers National Grain Corporation joined with Secretary Campbell of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n in spreading the invitation to all dealers to attend in person or by proxies.

The Committee elected was: T. B. King, Central City, Chairman; H. W. Busch, Utica, for the Farmers National; John Broderick, Fairfield, for the Independent Farmers Elevators; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland, for the Independent dealers, and R. M. Watson, North Bend, for the line elevators.

Mr. Houser in his address pledged his efforts toward maintaining a high standard of ethics in the business and absolute impartial attitude of fairness in his dealings with all type of elevators so that every dealer can feel confident of getting a fair hearing in making or answering complaints.

Mr. Frank M. Stoll, as his assistant and Secretary, conducted the election proceedings and did what he could in answering questions concerning the code. He emphasized the fact that the dealers must look mainly to the trade associations for further information and urged that they join some grain trade organization.

It was moved and carried that on account of drouth conditions in the state that the Code Authority be asked to include all elevators in the state under the exemption provided for in the employment of labor under Sec. 4, Art. 3, of the code.

It was further moved and carried that the meeting go on record as opposed to any Country Grain Elevator advancing money to producers on grain before the grain is delivered to the elevator except on a bona fide contract of sale.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Collection of Drafts.—Where collecting bank collected draft sent together with B/L and payment of collecting banks' draft sent in remittance of collection proceeds was stopped because of collecting bank's insolvency, owner of draft had lien for collection proceeds on assets in receiver's hands (C. S. Supp. N. C. 1924, § 218 (c), subsec. 14, as amended by Pub. Laws 1927, c. 113).—*Royal Mfg. Co. v. Spradlin*. U. S. District Court, North Carolina. 6 Fed. Supp. 98.

Crop Mortgage.—Where bank holding crop mortgage "waived" its interest therein, to extent of \$500, to holder of chattel mortgage on harvesting combine, and mortgagor deposited \$750 crop proceeds in checking account with bank which closed next day and set off mortgagor's debt against his credit with bank, chattel mortgagee had no claim against bank, and never had a lien on the wheat.—*J. I. Case Co. v. People's State Bank*. Supreme Court of Washington. 27 Pac. (2d) 578.

Landlord's Lien.—As against buyer, landlord has lien on crops for advances to tenant-seller, whether made by landlord or by third person with landlord as surety (Code 1923, § 8799). Bill to fix landlord's lien on crops, or proceeds, purchased by respondent from tenant, is analogous to action for money received, both by being governed by six-year statute (Code 1923, §§ 8799, 8944).—*Kelley v. Woodley*. Supreme Court of Alabama. 153 South. 745.

Warehousemen.—Where cotton stored in warehouse by tenants and covered by negotiable warehouse receipts was incumbered by mortgage and rent and supply liens in favor of landlord, tenants held to have no title to cotton which they could convey to purchasers in good faith for value through sale of cotton and delivery of warehouse receipts (Code 1930, § 3521).—*Schmitt v. Federal Compress & Warehouse Co.* Supreme Court of Mississippi. 153 South. 815.

State Embargo on Grain Shipments.—State statute authorizing Governor to declare embargo on shipment out of state of agricultural products and Governor's proclamation thereunder imposing grain embargo, held violative of commerce clause of Federal Constitution (Laws N. D. 1933, c. 1; Const. art. 1, § 8, cl. 3). State statute which by its necessary operation directly interferes with or burdens interstate commerce is prohibitive regulation, and invalid regardless of purpose for which enacted (Const. art. 1, § 8, cl. 3).—*Grandin Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. v. Langer, Governor*. U. S. District Court, North Dakota. 5 Fed. Supp. 425.

Bank Guilty of Converting Warehouse Receipts.—Where commission brokers, who were indebted to bank, deposited draft for purchase price of barley accompanied by negotiable warehouse receipts indorsed by plaintiff, plaintiff, to recover from bank in conversion, must prove actual knowledge of defect of title of receipts or circumstances amounting to bad faith on part of bank in appropriating funds to payment of brokers' debt (Civ. Code, §§ 19, 3054, 3137). Evidence held to show that bank had actual notice that funds deposited to credit of commission brokers who were indebted to bank were proceeds of plaintiff's grain, and hence bank was liable to plaintiff in conversion to extent of amount of brokers' check presented by plaintiff when bank applied deposit in payment of brokers' debt (Civ. Code, § 3054).—*James Mills Orchard Co. v. Bank of America Nat. Trust & Savings Ass'n*. District Court of Appeal, California. 30 Pac. (2d) 626.

Proceeds of Draft Not a Trust Fund.—Where bank, receiving draft on customer for collection with instruction not to commingle proceeds with other funds, accepted customer's check as payment, charged customer's account, and issued remittance draft which remained unpaid, and no money was segregated to meet the draft, bank remained agent or trustee for drawer, but bank's assets in receiver's hands could not be subjected to trust.—*Larabee Flour Mills Co. v. First Nat. Bank of Dublin, Ga.* U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 69 Fed. (2d) 351.

Foreign Substance in Food.—Manufacturer putting food preparation on market for human consumption is liable directly to consumer for injury caused by unwholesomeness or unfitness, though consumer purchased product from middleman. Proof of foreign substance in food package not tampered with makes out prima facie case of manufacturer's negligence, and, if not overcome by manufacturer's evidence, will sustain verdict for consumer for injuries.—*Norfolk Coca-Cola Bottling Works v. Krausse*. Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. 173 S. E. 497.

Mortgage of Unplanted Crop.—Mortgage of unplanted crop, executed after January 1 of current year, passes legal title to mortgagee of crops produced during year by mortgagor from time of execution (Code 1923, § 9008). Mortgage of unplanted crop, executed after January 1 of current year, does not pass legal title to mortgagee of crops grown by mortgagor's tenants (Code 1923, § 9008). Legal title to unplanted crops did not pass to mortgagee, where mortgage was executed after January 1 of current year, because landlord did not have legal title to convey crops, legal title being in tenants, subject to landlord's lien for rent.—*First Nat. Bank of Stevenson v. Crawford*. Supreme Court of Alabama. 149 South. 228.

Removal of Mortgaged Wheat from State.—Generally, where mortgaged chattels are removed from one state to another, mortgagee does not lose lien unless rights of third parties have intervened. Idaho statute providing that removal of mortgaged chattels from county in which mortgage is recorded shall not affect validity of mortgage unless property is removed by mortgagee's written consent does not regulate rights of parties where removal is from state, but in such case mortgagee's rights are established in state to which property is removed by principle of comity (C. S. Idaho, § 6377, as amended by Laws 1929, c. 250 § 5).—*Globe Grain & Milling Co. v. Tweede Northwestern & Pacific Hypotheekbank*. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 69 Fed. (2d) 418.

Damage to Cargo.—Evidence held to establish that damage to cargo of corn was not caused by peril of the sea, but that ship when leaving loading port had not been made seaworthy for purpose of carrying such load into the November storms that it was known probably must be encountered on Great Lakes, rendering shipowner liable in damages. Where vessel carrying corn was not bulk freighter, but package freighter with opening or gangways in its sides, gangways should have been made as tight as solid, unbroken side of ship.—*Norris Grain Co. v. Great Lakes Transit Corporation*. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 70 Fed. (2d) 32. In this case the Norris Grain Co. obtained a reversal and \$9,861.71 damages in full for wetting of part of 160,000 bus. of corn shipped from Chicago Nov. 8, 1926, on the steamer Chicago.

Draft for More than Amount Due.—Tender of warehouse receipt attached to draft calling for payment of more than amount due was inconsistent with sale contract, constituted active violation thereof, and put end to it. Tender of negotiable warehouse receipt attached to draft calling for payment of more than amount due is no legal tender of goods purchased.—*Kaplan Rice Mill v. Baltic America Feed Corporation. Court of Appeal of Louisiana. 152 South. 105.*

Commission Merchants.—Where commission merchant was put on inquiry in light of known practice, as to storage character of grain shipments involved from country elevator, assignee of storage tickets issued for converted grain could recover value thereof from commission merchant, though assignee stood in no better position than surety on elevator owner's bond which protected ticket holders (Minn. St. 1927, § 5163).—*Christensen v. St. James Farmers Grain Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 251 N. W. 686.*

Landlord Consenting to Payment of Advances Does Not Waive Entire Lien.—Landlord who had lien for rent, but who conceded precedence to dealer for advances made to tenant, did not, by consenting to agreement whereby tenant granted dealer right to buy or in alternative to handle crop, waive lien; hence dealer paying amount remaining after satisfaction of advances to tenant notwithstanding knowledge of landlord's claim was liable to landlord (Rem. Rev. Stat. § 1188—15).—*Radford v. Washington Fruit & Produce Co. Supreme Court of Washington. 27 Pac. (2d) 702.*

Landlord's Lien.—In landlord's action against buyer for conversion of grain covered by landlord's lien, provisions of lease contract regarding consideration for leased premises and manner of payment held not to show that landlord waived his lien. Lease contract created relation of landlord and tenant, recited that consideration named was evidenced by promissory note, and that note was to be paid out of the proceeds of the first crop gathered on the land, unless otherwise agreed on.—*Henneman Grain & Seed Co. v. Hill. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 68 S. W. (2d) 525.* In this case, however, the Henneman Co. obtained a reversal of the decision because a judgment is not valid if entered at a subsequent term without notice to the parties, as was done erroneously by the lower court.

Landlord's Lien Not Qualified by Tenant's Contract for Seed and Harvesting

Harry L. Haynes, landlord, rented 140 acres to Earl Pierson for 140 sacks of the crop of peas. The Washburn-Wilson Seed Co. contracted with Pierson to furnish the seed and harvest the crop. On refusal of the seed company to turn over the 140 sacks of peas Haynes brot suit on his landlord's lien.

The Supreme Court of Washington, on Mar. 15, 1934, said: It does appear from the findings that all of the appellant's interest in the crop arose after the landlord's rights had attached and without his knowledge or consent. The statute in sections 1188—2 and 1188—3, Rem. Rev. Stat., provides:

"Every landlord shall have a lien upon the crops growing or grown upon demised premises in any year, for the faithful performance of the terms of the lease, and for the rent accruing or accrued for such year, whether such rent is to be paid wholly, or in part, in money, or in specific articles of property, or in the products of the premises, or in labor.

"The liens provided for in this act shall be of equal rank, and shall be preferred liens and prior to any other liens or encumbrances upon the crop or crops to which they attach."

This statute is plain and unambiguous. The landlord's rights are thereby made superior and prior to all other liens and incumbrances, and whatever rights appellant may be entitled to under its contract with the tenant, those rights attached only to the tenant's interest in the crop and are necessarily subject to the landlord's statutory right to a lien upon the entire crop grown, or sufficient thereof to satisfy his just claims.

The value per pound as fixed by the trial court is complained of only because the court did not limit the landlord's rights to the supposed interest or equity represented by the 1½ cents per pound due to the tenant as between himself and the appellant. But, clearly no landlord can be bound by such a contract unless he becomes a party thereto. Here, the appellant dealt with a tenant known to be a tenant and made no attempt to deal with the landlord or even to notify him of what was contemplated. It cannot therefore in reason now complain because the landlord asserts his superior statutory right.—30 Pac. Rep. (2d) 644.

A bill appropriating \$150,000,000 to benefit beef and dairy cattle raisers was passed by the House May 17, presaging a processing tax on cattle.

The administration has promised support for an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for the purchase of cotton to be made into mattresses, blankets and clothing for the needy.

Failure to Furnish Shipping Instructions

Evans Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill., plaintiff, v. A. M. Tousley Co., Cleveland, O., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 3 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of F. J. Schonhart, Carl J. B. Currie and O. P. Hall.

This case involves a trade between litigants in which the plaintiff on August 6, 1932, sold defendant 7,500 bus. oats for scattered August-September shipment. The defendant failed to furnish shipping instructions as requested by the plaintiff so that no part of the contract was delivered within the contract stipulated time.

The evidence plainly proves the plaintiff made every reasonable effort to obtain shipping directions up to Sept. 17, 1932, after which an agreement was made in which the plaintiff agreed to continue the contract in force until Jan. 1, 1933, at an agreed upon carrying charge. At various intervals up to Jan. 1, 1933, the plaintiff requested shipping instructions without response from the defendant. After Jan. 1, 1933, the plaintiff again made every reasonable effort to protect the defendant's interest in this contract without response. The plaintiff, therefore, on Feb. 21, 1933, served written notice on the defendant as shown in the evidence that unless the plaintiff heard from the defendant to the contrary on or prior to March 1, 1933, it would consider the contract cancelled and would hold the defendant accountable for the resulting loss. The defendant failed to reply to this letter, which the evidence shows was received.

After a careful consideration of the evidence in this case, the com'te is of the opinion that under Rule 6 of this Ass'n, the plaintiff was within its rights when the defendant failed to reply to its letter of Feb. 21, 1933, in cancelling the contract.

This com'te, therefore, finds for the plaintiff in the amount of \$630.63 and disallows the claim of the defendant. The cost of this arbitration is assessed against the defendant.

Decision on the percentage of wheat acreage reduction for 1935 will not be made until the last of July, according to Geo. E. Farrell, chief of the wheat section of the A.A.A.

Open interest in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade made a low for several months on May 10 at 88,672,000 bus., and has steadily increased since to 106,551,000 bus. on June 22.

Henry Ford says there is no surplus of wheat and the world could use many times as much wheat as it grows. "We tell farmers that they must grow less of it; and we raise the price so that people cannot afford to buy it."

The California State Grange has sent a protest to Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace against the tax on jute bags for the benefit of cotton planters, declaring that cotton is not suited to bagging grain, potatoes, onions, rice and beans.

"When a state enters the market place seeking customers it divests itself of its quasi sovereignty, and takes on the character of a trade, so far at least as the taxing power of the federal government is concerned," the United States Supreme Court ruled May 21

A New Michigan Elevator

To replace a burned elevator at Cohoctah, Mich., Floyd E. Lott purchased the old McLaughlin elevator at Holly razed and rebuilt it at Cohoctah.

The new elevator has capacity for 9,000 bus. in nine hopper bottom cribbed bins, supported by a timbered frame. Extra precautions were taken in the construction against known fire hazards. Iron-cladding on the outside and the roofs was extended clear around the door-casings, and steel-framed windows were installed.

The machinery in the new elevator includes a grain cleaner, a bean cleaner, an attrition mill, six elevating legs for serving the storage bins, and the cleaning machinery. Seven motors are installed so that each leg and the cleaner may be individually operated.

Over the driveway is the bean picking room. The remainder of the plant is devoted to storage space and handling machinery. All bins are overhead so that the working floor is left free for machinery.



Floyd E. Lott's Grain and Bean Elevator at Cohoctah, Mich.

Field Seeds

Savannah, Ga.—The Snelson Seed Co. will remove from Athens to this city.

Madison, Wis.—L. L. Olds is recovering from a serious operation.

Washington, D. C.—Hearing on the seed code has been postponed until July 11.

Chicago, Ill.—Rogers Bros. Seed Co. has removed to the Mercantile Exchange bldg.

In one week recently 450,000 bus. of soybeans were sold in Illinois for seed in drouth areas.

Filer, Idaho.—The Associated Seed Growers is erecting a warehouse in addition to its plant.

Grand Junction, Colo.—Neal Plaisted has succeeded R. B. Dessert as manager of the Grand Junction Seed Co.

Winchester, Ky.—R. P. Taylor has been re-elected pres. of the Bluegrass Seed Growers Co-operative Marketing Ass'n.

Painesville, O.—J. F. Martin and P. C. Pratt have engaged in the seed and nursery business as the Joseph F. Martin Co.

Mason City, Ia.—A year-round store has been opened here by the Henry Field Co., of Shenandoah, in charge of Roger Hicks.

Tifton, Ga.—The Tifton Seed Co. has opened a retail seed store under the management of Wm. Snelson, formerly of Athens.

Burlington, Ia.—Paul A. Dehner, associated with his father, John A. Dehner, in the seed business, was married June 14 to Miss Margaret Kern.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Craver-Dickinson Seed Co. has purchased a 4-story building with 72,000 ft. of floor space, formerly a factory, and will take possession Sept. 1.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Lyle Erwin, 42, of Omaha, was seized when he picked up a dummy package left according to instructions in a series of extortion notes to Earl E. May, pres. May Seed Co., demanding \$6,000. The letters threatened kidnaping and bombing.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has made assignments of \$600,000 primarily for the purchase of forage crop seed for emergency planting in the drouth areas. The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, at Chicago, has made arrangements to distribute 1,250,000 pounds of grass seed to the counties of the state.

Bloomington, Ill.—The first rush of demand has been mainly for soybean seed to supply hay, but as the season advances and chinch bugs are taking many of the oat fields, many farmers are disking up this ground and planting soybeans for a cash crop. Stocks are running low and there is every indication supplies will be exhausted before the demand is filled.—H. H. Miller, manager Funk Bros. Seed Co.

Chicago, Ill.—Three holders of its bonds have petitioned the court for a reorganization of the Albert Dickinson Co., having assets of nearly \$7,000,000, alleging that the company committed an act of bankruptcy Feb. 16, 1934, by assigning to the Dickinson Feed & Seed Co. all of its machinery, equipment and inventory at Minneapolis, Minn. The 1931 taxes on Chicago real estate are alleged to be due and unpaid with a 15 per cent penalty. There is alleged to be insufficient quick assets to meet existing liabilities, and to be pending a chancery suit for dissolution of the corporation. Attorneys for petitioners are Melville, Samuels & Pretzel.

Gallatin, Tenn.—The Producers Seed Service has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by Robert Pitner, Joe Doris, Harry Franklin, J. W. Alison and A. W. Pitner.

Tacoma, Wash.—The office building at the plant of the Farmers Feed & Seed Co. was entered recently by prowlers who drilled a hole up thru the floor and ransacked a desk, but nothing was reported to have been taken.

St. Louis, Mo.—The fire of June 2 in the extensive plant of Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro. was confined to the east end, most of the damage, not exceeding \$5,000, being due to water, and fully covered by insurance. Lightning struck the flagpole and came thru the roof. The heat opened four sprinkler heads. Some empty bags and some seed in bags were wet; but little damage was done to the machinery or the building.

Grass Seed Harvest Permitted On Rented Acres

Harvesting of seed from pasture and meadow crops which are grown on the rented or contracted acreage of farms under wheat, corn-hog, or tobacco contracts is permitted by recent modifications, it was announced June 23 by the A.A.A.

Harvest from the rented acres of the seed of timothy, red top, orchard grass, blue grass, meadow fescue, brome grass, crested wheat grass, clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, lespedeza, and similar pasture and meadow crops (not including soybeans, cow peas, field peas, peanuts, sorghums and similar grains) is permitted under the contract modification.

Oats Resistant to Crown Rust

Agronomic and pathologic observations made by the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry cooperating with the Iowa Experiment Station, on Bond, Alber, and other oats varieties highly resistant to crown rust are reported, with further results on Victoria and some closely allied strains.

Bond, a new hybrid from Australia, combined resistance to crown rust with desirable agronomic characters, and Kareela, originating in Australia as a selection from Fulghum, showed partial resistance to crown rust. The two Victoria strains (C. I. Nos. 2401 and 2764) showed high resistance to 32 physiologic forms of crown rust collected in North America from 1927 to 1931. Other new varieties deemed worthy of consideration with respect to resistance to crown rust include Pampa, Alber, strains of Capa, Criolla, Red Algerian, and Berger. The chief value of these new crown-rust-resistant strains, including Bond and Kareela, probably will be for the development of more desirable agronomic varieties by hybridization.

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Also 9 Other High Yielding Varieties
PROMPT QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

Light Waves Speed Germination

Many seeds after harvest have a dormant period during which they cannot be made to germinate. The dormancy may last for several months, making it difficult for seed dealers to make germination tests.

It has been discovered by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture that red, orange and yellow light is effective in promoting germination. The original color tests were made with ordinary colored cellulose film bought at a 10-cent store.

The first light tests were made with ordinary Mazda lamps, exposing several lots of seed to light for 10 minutes after they had soaked in water for periods ranging from 10 to 100 minutes. The germination increased with the length of soaking—increasing from 20 per cent with 10 minutes to 90 per cent with 100 minutes of soaking.

A series of tests with seeds exposed to sunlight gave practically as good germination with 4 seconds of exposure as with 60 seconds. This set the experimenters to work to find the relative value of different wave-lengths of light in promoting germination.

Using gelatin filters whose transmission of the various wave-lengths of light was definitely known, Doctor Flint made a series of tests, using a 60-watt lamp for illumination. Light passing thru red, orange and yellow filters promoted germination, but light passed thru blue and most of the green filters failed to induce germination. Further tests established the fact that these short wave-lengths definitely inhibit germination.

Lettuce seed which fails to grow under ordinary conditions will germinate in 24 hours if soaked for an hour or so, and exposed for a few seconds to sunlight or the proper kind of artificial light.

Other seeds which have been found to respond to light rays the same as lettuce seed are curled dock and mullen, two common weeds and lespedeza.

Other seeds which pass thru a dormant period after harvest include, tobacco, Canada Bluegrass, timothy and ryegrass.

Seeds so treated were dried and stored for several weeks. When tested they germinated readily.

Because of the extreme simplicity of the methods used in the experiments and the striking results with lettuce seed, Department seed specialists see a wide application in seed testing laboratories thruout the country.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.
FARINA, ILL.
Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.
PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
GRAIN
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Great Demand for Soybeans

The drouth has brought the soybean into prominence in territories out of the regular producing areas, mainly as a forage crop to be sown on acres where government restrictions have been removed. A larger amount of the old crop than usual had been held for sale as seed beans and farmers not being able to foresee the drouth that was to visit their own territory could not resist the apparently good prices being offered by truckers, so many sold their surplus stocks to go into Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Illinois.

The continuation of dry weather in Central Illinois has made many wish for the beans they had previously sold, both to seed for forage on idle government contracted acres and to replace oats and wheat, thousands of acres of which have been practically ruined by the combination of drouth and chinch bugs. It now looks as tho all available seed will be cleaned up and while the crop for commercial purposes will not fully reflect the increased acreage, there should be many additional acres harvested as beans since we still have plenty of time to mature soybeans with average weather.

Central Illinois seed houses have gone as far as Ohio to secure soybean supplies and sowings will probably be limited by the amount of available seed.

Prices have had a wide range. In early May, farmers were glad to receive 90c per bushel and since that time prices have gradually advanced until we hear of some being sold at \$1.75 or higher.—H. J. Kapp, mgr., grain department A. E. Staley, Mfg. Co.

Soybean's Popularity Ascending

By Dr. JOHN M. EVVARD, formerly Professor Animal Husbandry Iowa State College

It has not been so many years ago since soybeans were relatively unknown in the United States. The writer was born in 1884 in central Illinois. In that region in those days one never heard about this great now-a-day crop. Today Illinois leads all other states in the production of soybeans for grain or seed harvesting. Latest available figures show this state in the heart of the corn belt to have harvested practically a third of a million acres of soybeans for the seed, the total yield exceeding six other states by three hundred thousand bushels.

In the latest decade Iowa, tho somewhat slow to appreciate the sterling worth of soybeans as a very profitable cash yielding competitor of small grain crops, especially oats, has very recently harvested over a million bushels of soybean seed in one year. In 1910, the year the writer cast his lot with the staff of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, sizeable fields of luxuriantly growing soybeans in the Hawkeye state were a rarity—the grand exception. Today one experiences the gladsome sight of promising soybean fields within many widespread areas of this leading corn-hog state.

Indiana, North Carolina (other Southern states too), and Missouri are showing the other states of our U. S. A. just how valuable, profitable and trustworthy soybeans really are proving to be.

In all of the states of the South, East and Middle West the various Agricultural Experiment Stations have devoted considerable time to the study of soybeans, their selection, planting, culture, harvesting, feeding and marketing. Because of the above facts LIVE farmers everywhere, who deserve to be stirred by the appeal of soybeans and their money making possibilities, may secure trustworthy and reliable soybean information for the asking, merely by writing to their State Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Inland Daily Press Ass'n has adopted resolutions asking that the Tugwell amendments to the pure food and drugs act be returned to the com'te for changes suggested by the industries affected.

Grain Sorghum Improvement

Grain sorghum is the basic grain and forage crop of West Texas and is becoming of increasing importance in central and even in Eastern Texas. Third in value among the crops of Texas, grain sorghum yields about 60 million bushels annually or about half the nations crop. Its excellent yield and quality of forage make it an important supplement to the corn crop even in those sections where corn can be produced. The ability of the plant to withstand drouth and wait for rain is a most valuable quality where summer drouths are common.

Grain sorghums have been grown in Texas since the late 1880's when standard yellow milo and standard blackhull kafir reached the state, coming originally from foreign countries. Since that time many varieties have appeared. The exact origin of some is not known. Others have been introduced from foreign countries, and many improved selections and new hybrid varieties have been developed and distributed by the experiment station. Versatility in type and behavior in grain sorghum varieties enables a choice of a single variety to meet almost any soil or climatic condition in Texas and the development of productive varieties for almost every particular demand. Along with the popularity of these grains and the ensuing vast scale of production there have developed numerous special uses for the grain and forage, and a better understanding of their relative value as feeds when compared with corn and other grains and forage.

For many years the grains of the sorghum were considered inferior to corn and they usually brought much less than corn on the market. Comprehensive feeding experiments over a long term of years, however, have shown that the grain sorghums are worth pound for pound practically as much as corn and for special purposes these grains have been found even preferable to corn. Some varieties have been developed that carry 15 to 18 per cent protein and now strains are found that have a waxy endosperm and may offer possibilities as breakfast food.

New Seed Trade-Marks

Allied Seed Co., Chicago, Ill., has registered the words "Heart of the Black Hills," and the representation of a heart as trade-mark No. 349,452 for field and garden seed.

Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has registered the word "Pan-American" as trade-mark No. 349,960 for grass and field seeds.

Farm Seed Group Re-elects Leaders

The Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n meeting at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, June 25, re-elected its old leaders. They are Charles D. Ross, Louisville, Ky., chairman; Wm. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, Va., vice-chairman; A. H. Mangelsdorf, St. Louis, sec'y; A. H. Flanigan, Crawfordsville, Ind., treas. Executive Com'te: I. Eckstein, Buffalo; Roy Edwards, Kansas City; Geo. Hutchison, Chicago; Ed. F. Mangelsdorf, St. Louis; C. C. Massie, Minneapolis.

The executive session, held in the morning, devoted itself to the election of officers and the reports of the arbitration and trade rules com'tes. L. M. King, Minneapolis, chairman of the Seed Trade Code Com'te, and pres. A. S. T. A., briefly reviewed accomplishments on the seed code.

Dean Joseph F. Cox, Chief, Replacement Crops Section, AAA, Washington, D. C., talked on "Co-operation of the Seed Trade in the Agricultural Adjustment Program" at the open session in the afternoon. The seed trade has enjoyed a heavy demand for legumes and grass seeds, which the AAA program permits to be planted on the 40,000,000 acres taken out of basic commodity production. Government purchases of red top and blue grass seed for use on erosion and relief projects has relieved the market of burdensome supplies of these seeds.

The annual conference of verified-origin seed dealers and others interested in the U. S. Seed Verification Service was scheduled for Tuesday morning.

The Farm Seed Group is a division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, holding its 52nd annual convention June 25-28. Other groups are the Commission Box Group, the Mail Order and Retailers Group, the Growers Group, and the Wholesale Merchandisers Group. Some meetings of groups were held jointly.

This year, as has become customary at this convention, the exhibit hall is filled with the showings of allied lines, including seeders, cultivators, dog foods, peat moss, chemicals, seed cleaners, and other items. Among the exhibitors are:

S. Howes Co., with its Eureka line of seed cleaners, shellers, graders, mixers, and the Buhler patented drive.

Liquid Carbonic Co., with a display of Proxate, its new liquid gas fumigant which registers 100% kill on weevil, and other insects. The product was demonstrated on healthy and vigorous weevil, bred for the occasions.

Sutton, Steele & Steele, with its specified gravity separators, and its new buckhorn unit.

A. T. Ferrell & Co., with its clipper line of seed cleaning machinery.

All displays were in charge of company men, ready to explain full details to all visitors.

Entertainment features of the convention were the Pres.'s Reception in the "House on the Roof," of the Sherman hotel, a variety of golf courses from which to choose, and the ever popular ball game at the Cubs Park. And, of course, many delegates wanted again to visit the "World's Fair," where they could "buy a cane, and save the cost of a crutch later."

Urbana, Ill.—With continued dry weather chinch bug damage in the 75 principal grain producing counties of Illinois will be the greatest in 50 years, according to the University of Illinois entomologist.

Price fixing by code can not be done according to Judge Stanley Matthews of the common pleas court, holding that no authority is granted by the law to fix prices, and that the law states no intelligible principle by which to determine a fair minimum of price. The action had been taken at the instigation of the attorney-general of Ohio against two dry cleaners charging 20 cents less than the code price. This is terrible; what will the poor regulators of business do to justify their employment?



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Memphis Entertains Southern Seedsmen

The code for the seed trade, greatest present influence on members of that industry because none know just how they will be affected, was the prominent subject before the annual convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, held at Memphis, Tenn., June 21-23.

Pres. Lane Wilson opened the way for code discussions by references in his annual address. He was followed by L. M. King, pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n. and chairman of the Code Com'te, describing work on the code.

A. J. Biggio was first on the afternoon program Thursday, explaining the value and purposes of state ass'ns in the seed industry.

William P. Wood, Jr., gave a study on price trends, illustrating with charts tracing wholesale price levels over a period of years and demonstrating the effects of fluctuations in the value of the dollar.

Alabama and Arkansas officials discoursed on the enforcement of seed laws.

J. F. Hickey, Chickasha, Okla., explaining southern field seed problems; and continued discussion of the code, were features of the Friday morning session. In the afternoon Louis B. Reuter wondered "Are Quantity Differentials Necessary." Harry Hobbs reviewed the work of his com'te on free seed distribution.

Election of officers on Saturday morning placed for the ensuing year: W. P. Bunton, Louisville, Ky., pres.; E. H. Hicks, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., 1st vice-pres.; A. J. Biggio, Dallas, Tex., 2nd vice-pres.; Frank S. Love, Jacksonville, Fla., sec'y-treas.

Books Received

FAMOUS FIRES is a most interesting brochure of 16 pages describing and illustrating the great fire of London in 1666, of Constantinople in 1750, of New York in 1835, of Washington in 1812, of Chicago in 1871, of Boston in 1872, of Baltimore in 1904 and of San Francisco in 1906, by Francis Fitzgerald, issued by the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co. Journal readers may obtain copies free upon application to Indianapolis, Ind., office.

SHORT CUTS TO POWER TRANSMISSION, a 72-page illustrated text book is a thorough revision, with new chapters added, of a book which the company published years ago. It contains all information needed in solving any ordinary belt transmission problem as well as valuable material on good practice, and a mass of associated tables and data. A glance at the subject headings shows the range of subjects treated: Consideration in Belt Buying; Fabric Belts; Woven and Stitched Belts; Rubber Belts; Balata Belts; Rope Belts; "V" Type Belts; Leather Belting; Which Direction to Run Belts; Side to Run Next to Pulley; Uses of Belts; Technical Belting Problems; Care of Belts; Belt Dressings; Making Belt Joints; Leather Lacing; The Modern Joint; Types of Steel Lacing; Making Belts Endless; Cemented Joints; Belt Stretch; Putting Belts On; Shortening and Tightening Belts; Belt Calculations; Effective Pull; Pulley Circumference; Belt Speeds; Arc of Contact; To Find Length of Belt Required; Pulleys; Determining Diameters and Speeds; Jack Shafts; Idlers and Guide Pulleys; Tight vs. Loose Belts; Proper Belt Tension Belt Slip; Belt Shifters; Tight and Loose Pulleys; Shaft and Pulley Alignment; To Find Length of a Roll; Causes of Belt Troubles; Belting Don'ts; Belting Hints; Belt Record Group vs. Unit Drives; Cost Comparison of Machine Drives; Useful Information; To Find Square Root; Weights and Measures; Conversion Tables; Decimal Equivalents; Average Weights of Materials; Specific Gravities.

While treating of engineering subjects, the book is written in a clear, simple manner that will make it a valuable addition to the library of the engineer. Copies may be secured with the compliments of the Flexible Steel Lacing Co., by writing it at 4607-31 Lexington Street, Chicago.

Supply Trade

Baltimore, Md.—Maurice A. Long, pres. of M. A. Long Co., grain elevator engineers, and a director of the Western Maryland Ry., was appointed chairman of the board of the railway in a recent election. Mr. Long entered railway service in 1899 on the B. & O., serving that railroad for more than 20 years in charge of building construction.

Minneapolis, Minn.—We are putting on two field men to cover our Northwestern trade. Jack Johnson will cover Eastern North Dakota and the Minnesota side of the Red River Valley, with headquarters at Grand Forks. Ed W. Mueller will cover the Western territory including Eastern Montana with headquarters at Bismarck.—L. B. Feldman, R. R. Howell & Co.

Owensboro, Ky.—Anglo-American Mill Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: Cecil Dodd, Wilbur K. Miller and A. D. Kirk. The incorporators are acting temporarily as nominees for the United Molasses Co., the plant and business of the Anglo-American Mill Co. having recently been bid in by the molasses firm at a federal court sale for a judgment in its favor of approximately \$700,000.

La Crosse, Wis.—Barney Oldfield recently drove a Pyroil treated Allis-Chalmers tractor for an official AAA record at 64.28 miles an hour for a new world's record. It is claimed Barney insisted that the tractor be Pyroil treated. W. E. Brown, sales promotion manager of Allis-Chalmers, states the company used Pyroil in all its racing tractors during the 1933 fair season, operating Pyroil treated motors at two and three times their usual working speeds.

Chicago, Ill.—Noteworthy among the industrial exhibits at this year's Century of Progress Exposition is that of Link-Belt Co. in the General Exhibits Building. Here the company's mechanical materials handling machinery and positive power transmitting equipment are portrayed in colored illuminated glass pictures; in working models; in dioramas; and in actual machinery units.

Chicago, Ill.—Local tile contractors learned June 13, that the new deal will exact from them about one-third of their profits in return for telling them how to run their businesses. Under advice set forth in a letter from code administrative com'te tile contractors must pay fees totaling 3% of their contracts to the national and local code authorities. Contractors pointed out that their normal profit on a job is 10%, and that the code charges would reduce this profit almost one-third.

Chicago, Ill.—Unduly high costs of labor and materials in the construction industry are establishing a barrier beyond which few prospective builders may be expected to climb, and this factor will undoubtedly serve as a retarding influence upon the nation-wide movement to restore building activities to a normal level, according to Charles P. Peirce, executive vice-pres. of the Landis Award Employers' Ass'n, who in a recent article urges organized action by business, professional and civic groups in an endeavor to bring about more equitable costs.

Cincinnati, O.—The National Industrial Advertisers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here Sept. 20-22. Wm. E. McFee of the American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, O., is general chairman of com'tes and is toasting for the biggest and most enthusiastic attendance on record. The theme of the meeting will be "Making the Most of Industrial Reconstruction Opportunities," and on the program will be notable speakers drawn from the entire country. Greg Starbuck of General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., is chairman of the program com'te.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

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Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages. 4¼x6¼ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1927) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

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Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

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Feedstuffs

Memphis, Tenn.—The annual meeting of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n will be held here Oct. 15 to 17 at the Peabody Hotel.

Des Moines, Ia.—The state department of agriculture during 1933 initiated several prosecutions for misbranding of tankage as containing 60 per cent protein, when but 43 to 45 per cent was found.

Alfalfa as a patent medicine for humans is condemned by the Federal Trade Commission ordering the California Alfalfa Products Co. to cease representing that its Alvita Extract from alfalfa has any therapeutic value.

The smaller dried milk manufacturers have filed charges with the A.A.A. at Washington that the dried milk code marketing agreement works against them by putting jobbers out of business. The jobbers are not allowed the same discount as a consumer on a 2-car purchase.

Charcoal may be good as an ingredient in feeds for poultry and hogs, but the feed dealer should recognize the fire hazard due to the property charcoal has of causing oxygen of the air to combine with a combustible substance such as oil. Charcoal is safer on a concrete floor and in a bin protected from dripping of oil.

Chicago, Ill.—Capital of feed dealers has been tied up in frozen loans to farmers represented in unpaid accounts to the extent that their ability to buy in carload lots has been curtailed. Formerly selling only in carloads to dealers the Allied Mills now operates a warehouse at Chicago for dealers who come in, buy a few tons and truck it out.

Kansas City, Mo.—At the annual meeting of the Mid-West Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, June 16, at the Hotel President, the following officers were re-elected: V. F. Rudy, pres.; C. H. Blanke, vice pres.; R. E. Whitworth, treas., and H. E. Fouts, sec'y. The office of vice pres. was created and Geo. W. Selders of Kansas City elected. Ralph M. Field, executive vice pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, delivered an address.

Spokane, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists held its annual meeting here June 16. Officers elected are, pres., P. O. Hastings, Waitsburg, Wash., vice pres., L. Huger, Portland, Ore.; sec'y-treas., C. E. Cullen, Portland, Ore. The initial address on the second day was a discussion led by J. W. Clulow of Portland and F. B. McKenzie, Kent, connected with the subject on vitamin D supplements used in poultry rations. Prof. Carver of Washington State College spoke on protein requirements of growing chicks; Dr. J. L. St. John, W. S. C. and Prof. Carver explained fully optimum protein levels for poultry.—F. K. H.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 21.....	13.05	15.35	11.75	14.40
Apr. 28.....	13.15	15.50	11.75	14.50
May 5.....	13.50	16.25	11.70	15.35
May 12.....	14.15	16.90	12.70	15.60
May 19.....	14.50	17.50	12.80	15.95
May 26.....	15.10	17.25	13.55	15.75
June 2.....	17.50	19.25	15.75	17.50
June 9.....	18.75	20.50	17.05	19.05
June 16.....	18.40	20.50	16.60	18.95
June 23.....	17.50	19.10	15.55	17.50

Canadian Feed Mfrs. Meet

Speakers at the annual meeting of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at Toronto, June 21 and 22 were Professors J. C. Steckley, R. G. Knox, W. R. White, Raymond Parkhurst and W. R. Graham, "Alfalfa Grades" and "Egg Quality in Relation to Feeding" being the leading topics.

Visits were made to the experiment station of the Ontario Agricultural College, a banquet being held in the college dining hall Thursday evening.

With the feed manufacturers at the banquet were the members of the Flour, Feed & Grain Dealers Ass'n, who were holding their first annual meeting, and had held a separate session addressed by G. I. Christie, pres. of the college, and J. B. Fairbairn, deputy minister of agriculture.

Adulteration and Misbranding

The Greenville Cotton Oil Co., Greenville, Tex., was fined \$150 for shipping into Kansas a quantity of cottonseed meal not containing the full 100 lbs. stated on the label.

The East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., was fined \$25 for shipping cottonseed meal in short weight sacks or containing less than the 43% protein stated on the label.

The Allen & Wheeler Co. shipped from Troy, O., to Maryland 29 bags of hominy feed not equal to the protein, fat and fiber content stated on the label. The feed was condemned and ordered destroyed.

Eufaula Cotton Oil Co., Eufaula, Okla., shipped to Kansas a quantity of cottonseed screenings offered as containing 43% protein, when the protein was less. On a plea of guilty of misbranding the company was fined \$25.

The Humboldt Milling Co., Humboldt, Tenn., shipped gray shorts and screenings into Mississippi that fell short of the 16% protein and exceeded the 6% crude fiber stated on the label. A penalty of \$20 was imposed.

Feed Inspection in Minnesota

During 1933 the division of feed and fertilizer control of Minnesota collected 1,553 official samples of feed, against 1,248 analyzed in 1932. Of the 1,506 analyzed in 1933, 806 complied with the law, 455 were not labeled correctly, 56 were deficient in protein, 30 were deficient in fat and 103 were too high in fiber; and 1,129 were equal to or above the guaranteed analysis.

H. A. Halvorson, chemist in charge, in the annual feed bulletin states that "the number of new feed registrations filed with this department in 1933 continued to increase, mainly because a greater percentage of the total mixed feed than ever before is now manufactured on a small scale in the rural communities and consumed there. A considerable proportion of the output of the old-established feed manufacturers at present consists of high-protein mixtures of concentrates suitable for blending with locally-grown grains by the millers and feed dealers in the small towns. The resulting rations are, in many cases, made under the supervision of, and under the registrations and labels supplied by, the producers of the concentrates."

A valuable feature of the bulletin is the statement for each feed registered by the manufacturer of every ingredient going into the mixture, whether feed or mineral supplement.

Hearing on Feed Code July 5

The public hearing on the code of fair competition for the feed industry, excepting wholesale manufacturers, will be held at Washington July 5, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.

The National Federation of Feed Ass'ns will prepare a set of briefs to be presented at the public hearing which will defend and give reasons for the necessity for certain provisions of the code and ask for changes in certain other provisions.

These briefs will be written by Sec'y Steenbergh and Floyd Oles, Seattle, executive vice president and member of the code com'te, who will stop at Milwaukee for several days on his way to the hearing at Washington.

All persons engaged in the feed trade are welcome to attend the hearing and all affiliated ass'ns are urged to send a delegation and notify their members so that all who are interested may make plans to be present. This is the last chance to speak out for or against any provision of the proposed code.

Beet Pulp as Feed

If the hay supply is short and costs more than \$20 a ton, buy beet pulp rather than hay, advises E. S. Savage of the New York state college of agriculture.

Beet pulp gives best results if it is fed when wet, he says. Substitute one pound of dry pulp for each pound and a half of hay. If 12 pounds of hay has been the feeding custom, for example, use 8 pounds of dry beet pulp in its place. If 8 pounds prove to be too expensive, use 5 pounds of pulp a day, but increase grain feeding a trifle.

Even tho beet pulp may cost more than wheat bran or brewers' dried grains, it is a cheaper source of total digestible nutrients, Professor Savage points out.

If both hay and silage must be replaced, he advises the use of one pound of beet pulp in place of one and one-half pounds of hay, and one pound of pulp to replace 4 pounds of silage. A little more grain must be fed in addition.

Professor Savage says it is better if the hay and silage is running low, to extend the use of hay and silage by replacing part of it with beet pulp than to feed all the hay and silage and then be forced to use all beet pulp.

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332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

A Few Feeding Fundamentals

By JAS. H. MURPHY, Burlington, Wis., before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n at LaFayette.

Feeding livestock is a manufacturing process. Every individual animal on the place is a small manufacturing plant. If a proper supply of the raw materials is furnished to the animal in the correct proportion, the manufacturing process can be carried on efficiently, rapidly and profitably. If any one of the raw materials are lacking, the efficiency of the process will be interfered with, and the rate of gain or production reduced.

The raw materials that livestock require are proteins, carbohydrates, fats, water, minerals and vitamins. The first four of these have been widely recognized for a relatively long time and many persons are much more familiar with their use than they are with the last two. Carbohydrates and fats are essential because they supply the energy of the ration.

Protein feeds are the most talked about because usually they are the most expensive part of the ration and frequently are the part the farmer has to buy. They make up the lean meat of the animal, the hair, skin, soft part of the bone and some of the other tissues of the body. These proteins are tissue builders, although they in turn may be broken down and used for supplying energy, if this can not be secured from some other source. These proteins are rather complicated structures, but just like the walls of a building they are made up of certain building stones known as amino acids. There are about twenty of these amino acids known to chemists at the present time. In the process of digestion the proteins in the feed are broken down into these amino acids and in the animal's body these amino acids or individual building stones are again rebuilt into the type of protein that that animal body requires. Certain of these amino acids, tryptophane, lysine and cystine, must be supplied to the animal because they are essential for normal nutrition and body tissues can not be built up without them.

A complete protein feed is, of course, one which contains all of these essential amino acids. However, many of the protein feeds available do not contain all of these. For example, zein, the protein of corn, is known to be lacking in two essential amino acids, tryptophane and lysine. Consequently, to make a properly balanced ration for animal feeding the protein of corn must be supplemented by other proteins which do contain those essential amino acids, otherwise the proteins in the feed are only partly used. As a matter of fact, the supply of any one of these essential amino acids may become a limiting factor in the ration and restrict the amount of growth and production. Milk and meat products are particularly valuable in supplementing the protein of corn for poultry feeding.

Certain of the vegetable protein supplements, especially soy bean oil meal, seem to have very good supplementing properties if the proper minerals are added to it. Cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal and gluten meal serve the same purpose. The practical method of meeting this problem is always to use a mixture of proteins rather than one alone. If a farmer is already feeding corn or other grain and desires to add a protein supplement to that feed, it is advisable to suggest to him that he use a mixture of two or more of these protein supplements. In hog feeding it is advisable to use tankage together with a vegetable protein, such as soy bean oil meal or linseed meal.

The protein of alfalfa seems to be particularly adapted to supplementing the protein of corn and other grains. There isn't a single animal on the place that won't relish and profit by having alfalfa or alfalfa meal in the ration. Where alfalfa is available it is without a doubt one of the finest protein supplements that can be used in any livestock ration.

Minerals Required.—The question of mineral feeding has received considerable attention during the past few years. Too frequently it has been treated as something extra added to the ration. This is not true.

Any successful ration must contain a certain proportion of minerals, if it is to be efficient. Part of all of these minerals may be found as an integral part of the grain and roughage of the ration. If a plentiful supply is not available from these sources, then it must be furnished in some other way so that the proper proportion of each mineral ingredient is maintained. Ordinary rations do not lack greatly in mineral requirements.

The only minerals ordinarily lacking are calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chlorine, and possibly iodine, iron and copper. Calcium and phosphorus can be readily added to the ration in the form of ground limestone and bone meal. Sodium and chlorine in the form of common salt. Iodine can be furnished in iodized salt or in a properly iodized mineral mixture. Iron and copper, if they are needed, can be supplied by the use of iron oxide or iron sulphate and copper sulphate.

Because of the fact that mineral requirements are somewhat exacting, there is just as much danger of over-doing mineral feeding as there is of under-doing it. As yet there is no universally accepted standard as to the exact percentage of the various minerals that are needed in the ration. However, certain standards have been set up that seem to be working out satisfactorily.

It is generally accepted that the proportion of calcium to phosphorus should be 2 to 1. In the poultry ration, for instance, there should be 1.2 lb. of calcium to .6 lb. of phosphorus in every 100 lbs. of feed that the chicken eats. Varying very much from this proportion has a tendency to considerably reduce the efficiency of the ration. Because of this, frequently good rations are spoiled by adding too much lime or too much phosphorus or by using an improper proportion of the two. It must be remembered in computing these percentages that all the calcium and phosphorus contained in the entire ration are to be considered. If this is done and the proper percentage of these essential ingredients maintained, it greatly increases the efficiency of the ration and makes one that is far more satisfactory and effective than it would otherwise be.

Salt, of course, is a requirement of all animals, and their needs should be fully supplied. It is even a necessary factor in poultry feeding and should make up ½% to 1% of the average mash. It is almost as essential for hogs as it is for cattle, although a considerably smaller amount is required.

Iodine, iron and copper are sometimes lacking in rations in this part of the country. Iodine has been definitely shown to have beneficial effects in increasing the efficiency of rations for all types of livestock. To a certain extent the benefits of iodine have been over emphasized. However, much of this territory is in the Goitre Belt of this country and the addition of a small amount of iodine to the ration will yield far more than its cost. Iodine can be successfully furnished as iodized salt or in properly iodized mineral mixtures.

Iron and copper because they are essential in maintaining a proper blood stream are of considerable value in the ration. Most packing-house by-products furnish some of these materials. That is one reason why meat products should be included in hog and poultry rations. When animals are fed largely on farm grains, the efficiency of the ration can be increased by the addition of a small amount of these elements. Because of the fact that they build up the blood stream they have a tendency to prevent anemia and improve the health of the animal.

Vitamin Requirements Must Be Supplied.—While all of these minerals are highly essential in the ration, they are but a small part of it and their value depends of course upon having them properly assimilated. The proper assimilation of calcium and phosphorus requires the presence of Vitamin D.

lution of calcium and phosphorus requires the presence of Vitamin D.

Vitamin D is only one of a considerable number of vitamins but it is the one that is most apt to be lacking in farm rations. These vitamins are perhaps the most elusive of the feed ingredients. Very few of them have been isolated. Nobody knows how all of them look and very few of the feed authorities know how any of them look. They are a good deal like the electricity in a storage battery. Their presence is determined by the "kick" the product shows. Their presence in the ration is absolutely essential for proper nutrition. Yet it is difficult to isolate or identify them.

Vitamin D gets the greatest attention because it is so often lacking, especially in winter rations, and its value in bone building has been so clearly demonstrated. Vitamin D may be furnished by sunshine, cod liver oil or other fish oils, direct irradiation or by irradiated feeds. Only a small amount of Vitamin D is necessary in the ration but without this amount the bone building process will not be properly carried on and rickets will develop. The other vitamins are not so generally lacking. Usually a sufficient quantity of them is provided in any good mixed ration which includes green feed, grain and milk or meat products. Certain of the vitamins are found in wheat germ and other germ meals. Vitamin G is most plentifully supplied in milk sugar. In general, however, a mixed ration made up of green feed, grain and protein supplements, satisfactorily furnishes these vitamin requirements.

Complete Rations Versus Balanced Rations.—For years feed authorities have talked about balancing rations and all feed men fully appreciate the requirements of such a ration. Today perhaps we need to give more consideration to complete rations,—rations that are not only properly balanced but in addition contain all of the essential ingredients in the proper proportion so that the ration will be more efficient for livestock production. Frequently the efficiency of a ration can be greatly increased not by increasing its protein content but rather by adding to it one or two of these essentials which may be lacking for proper normal nutrition.

With just a little effort any feed man, can, by following recommendations of the experiment stations, render valuable information to his customers in helping them to make complete rations that will be economical, profitable and healthful. On the whole the interests of your customers are best served when you help them to put their operations on a profitable basis.

In the long run the most important part of your business is maintaining your customers in a position so that they can regularly meet their bills. This can best be done by having each and every one of them feed so efficiently that his livestock operations are on a profitable basis. A little extra time and effort inducing them to feed a complete ration, one not only properly balanced but carrying all of the essential ingredients in the proper proportions as well, will be a big factor in maintaining their prosperity even under the present trying conditions.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Gluten Meal for Poultry

Corn gluten meal can be used satisfactorily to feed growing chicks and laying hens when used with other types of feeds that furnish protein and vitamin G, announce R. C. Ringrose and Professor L. C. Norris of the poultry department at Cornell.

Results of three years' study to determine the value of corn gluten meal in feeding poultry have just been made public. The experiments showed that gluten meal gives best results with chicks when used with rations containing 20% flour wheat middlings and 20% wheat bran. It was found possible, however, to substitute standard wheat middlings for flour wheat middlings with equally good results. Part or all of the wheat bran, also, can be replaced with finely ground oats, they say, but since such oats usually cost more than wheat bran, the change offers no special advantage. Ground barley, on the other hand, proved to be inferior.

Mr. Ringrose and Professor Norris discovered that 10% of dried skim milk and 5% of alfalfa meal supplied sufficient vitamin G to support good growth and development when rations containing corn gluten meal and liberal quantities of wheat by-products are used. When a combination of gluten meal and meat scrap is used, in place of all gluten meal, the results showed that the amount of dried skim milk could be reduced from 10 to 7.5 or possibly 5%. They recommend 7.5%.

Feathering of the chicks and the degree of yellow pigmentation of legs and beak were also studied. No difference in feather development was detected, but a much greater depth of color was noted in chicks receiving corn gluten meal. In one experiment shanks were about two and one-half times more intense in color than the shanks of chicks receiving meat scrap.

In another experiment with laying hens, one group of 24 received a ration in which one-half the meat scrap protein had been replaced by protein from corn gluten meal. Another group received the meat scrap without the gluten meal. An all mash ration was fed in order to eliminate individual variation among hens tending to eat more of one type of feed than another.

Results of the test showed no essential differences in the two types of feed. The hens receiving meat scrap averaged 154 eggs each; those receiving the gluten meal averaged 169 eggs each. Both groups laid eggs of about the same weight, and the mortality among both was about the same. The hens receiving gluten meal ate slightly more feed. A second test to check results verified the first test.

Corn gluten meal, the Cornell Poultrymen point out, is the part left in the corn kernel after the bran, germ, and corn starch have been removed. It is a high protein concentrate and contains about 43 to 44% crude protein. It should be classed with meat scrap, fish meal, soybean oilmeal, and other protein-rich feeds. Carotene or primary vitamin A is also highly concentrated in corn gluten meal.

Splitting the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture into six commodity sections is provided for in a bill introduced by Senator Smith and approved by the Senate committee on agriculture. The department would be completely reorganized.

Smut Damaged Wheat for Poultry

BY GEO. D. QUIGLEY and ROY H. WAITE

During the year 1927 considerable wheat damaged by the so-called stinking smut (*Tilletia Laevis*, Kuhn, and *Tilletia Tritici*, Bjerk), came on the Maryland market. The question immediately arose as to whether or not the smut was in any way injurious to poultry. The problem became somewhat pointed upon the arrival of a consignment of smutty wheat for feeding the birds in the Maryland Egg Laying Contest. As storage facilities were limited, and as it was inexpedient to replace the shipment, it was considered desirable to use the damaged grain if a preliminary feeding trial should show that no deleterious effects were to be expected. To this end an experiment was devised to determine what, if any, would be the effect when this smutty wheat was fed to chickens.

Smut damage appeared to be rather extensive in Maryland in 1927, and also in 1928 as indicated by later figures. According to surveys made in the state during 1927, by F. W. Oldenburg and R. A. Jehle, 44% of the untreated fields which included 86.5% of all fields inspected, contained enough smut "to be in danger of dockage." During the period from July 1 to July 31, 1927, 64.39% of the soft red winter wheat, the kind ordinarily produced in Maryland, arriving at the Baltimore market, was graded as smutty; this percentage dropping to 49.4% during the following month.

Apparently a similar condition was prevalent during 1928, for it is shown by the Oldenburg-Jehle survey that 64% of the untreated fields, which were 46.4% of all fields inspected, were in danger of dockage. Baltimore figures confirm these findings, for 61.63% of the soft red winter wheat arriving between July 1, 1928, and Oct. 31, 1928, graded as smutty.

The stinking smut was found to give the grain a dirty, darkened appearance due to the presence of the smut spores. The objectionable odor which is characteristic of this particular organism was also present. The individual grains were inclined to have a rather shrunken appearance, and were also inclined to be round due to the decrease in length of the kernels. In many kernels the interior of the grain was destroyed, the only part remaining normal being the bran portion of the outside coating.

Plan of the Experiment.—A total of eight birds were selected for the experiment, were divided into two lots and placed in separate compartments of a feeding battery. This arrangement facilitated observation on the condition of the birds and their droppings. Previous to the test all birds had been fed the Maryland scratch ration of wheat and whole corn, equal parts, and a mash containing 40% of wheat by-products, bran and flour middlings. Lot 1 was fed smutty wheat for a period of 6 days and Lot 2 was fed clean wheat for a similar period, wheat together with water being the entire ration of the birds during the experiment. At the end of the first six day period, weights were computed and the feeding reversed so that Lot 1 received clean wheat and Lot 2 smutty wheat for an additional period of 6 days.

As shown in Tables I and II, Lot 1 consumed a total of 3.94 lbs. of smutty wheat and lost 0.72 lbs. in body weight, and later, in the sec-

ond period, gained 0.27 lbs. on a total of 3.92 lbs. of clean wheat. Lot 2 took 4.39 lbs. of clean wheat and made a gain of 0.60 lbs. in body weight, later consuming 5.1 lbs. of smutty wheat for a gain of 0.50 lbs. in weight. It would appear in both lots that there was actually a preference for smutty wheat, indicating that it is not unpalatable to the birds, altho there is also a possibility that more of the smutty wheat was required to fill the nutritional needs of the birds because of the damage to the grain. While it would seem, in considering the case of both lots, that the feeding efficiency of smutty wheat may be inferior to clean wheat, it is also possible that the preference of certain birds for other grains, and the fact that none were accustomed to an all-wheat ration, may account for the uniform losses in Lot 1 on smutty wheat. The poorer gains on smutty wheat might further be accounted for by the almost complete destruction of the interiors of many kernels, as indicated previously.

No disagreeable features were noted in connection with the feeding of smutty wheat in either lot. In addition to and on the strength of the test described the consignment of smutty wheat mentioned in the introduction was fed to the 100 pens of the Egg Laying Contest, as the wheat part of their scratch ration (equal parts of whole yellow corn and wheat), and no deleterious effects were noted.

Conclusion.—It is concluded that wheat damaged by stinking smut is reasonably satisfactory as a poultry food from the standpoint of palatability and the absence of deleterious effects, altho its feeding value appears somewhat reduced due to the destructive action of the smut.

On the basis of this experiment it is not recommended that farmers and poultrymen deliberately purchase smutty wheat for feeding purposes, but it seems evident that such smutty wheat as is produced on the farm or that may be obtained at an attractive price may be fed to poultry as the wheat portion of a scratch mixture, with a reasonable degree of satisfaction.

Government invasion in business is in two classes: Those that failed and those doomed to failure.—Professor Jas. E. Boyle.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

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ST. LOUIS

Alfalfa a Substitute for Green Feed for Poultry

By L. N. BERRY, poultryman, New Mexico Sta.

There is no question but that green feed is a valuable constituent of the laying ration. Experimental work at the New Mexico station has shown that an alfalfa range increased egg production 22 per cent when compared with the production of pens kept on barren yards and receiving no green feed. Green feeds contribute to the health of the flock, stimulate the appetite, and keep the digestive system functioning properly.

In many cases, however, the supplying of this green feed the year round presents a serious problem. The winter months are the ones during which the supply of green feed is most commonly lacking. This condition is true in New Mexico, with the addition of the fact that many New Mexico flocks are kept on dry farms where a natural supply of green feed may be limited to a few months in the spring of the year. The alfalfa meals seem to meet the requirements. Alfalfa is raised in the State and local mills manufacture both the leaf meal and the meal made from the entire plant. Experimental work at other stations indicates that when these products are used, production and hatchability are satisfactory.

Kennard and Nettleton at the Ohio Station found chopped alfalfa hay to be a satisfactory substitute for green feed during the winter time. The South Dakota Experiment Station reports that a mash containing 10 to 15 per cent of alfalfa meal gave excellent results from the standpoint of production and hatchability. It also reports that the meal was more satisfactory than green cut alfalfa. Smith at the Arkansas Experimental Station, on the other hand, reports that the addition of alfalfa leaf meal to a basal mash resulted in lower egg production, but that hatchability and fertility were practically unchanged. It has been a common practice among commercial poultrymen to use alfalfa hay as a substitute for green feed during the winter months. Since alfalfa meal appears to be a promising substitute for green feed in New Mexico, the following experiment was conducted in an attempt to measure the efficiency of this product.

Both alfalfa meal and alfalfa leaf meal were included in the study, as alfalfa meal can be purchased at a materially lower price. Green alfalfa was used under two systems of management. In one case the birds were allowed free access to an alfalfa range; in the second case the alfalfa was cut green and fed to the birds daily.

In order to study all of the problems contained in this experiment it was necessary to provide four pens of birds. The first pen was kept on an alfalfa range. The other three had only a barren yard for a range. Of the three pens on barren yards, one was fed a mash containing 10 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal, one was fed a mash containing 10 per cent of alfalfa meal, while the third pen was fed mash which contained no alfalfa meal, but was fed green cut alfalfa daily. Thus this pen was under the same conditions as the first two pens, as far as range was concerned. If a barren yard, as such, has any detrimental effect upon egg production, it would show up in this pen.

It will be noted that the scratch ration, which was the same for each pen, did not contain wheat as one of its ingredients. At the time this experiment was started, wheat locally was priced so much above the other grains commonly used in the scratch that its use was not economical. Therefore, it seemed advisable at the time to use a scratch mixture which contained no wheat. An extra 100 pounds of white shorts was added to the mash in order that the total ration might carry more grain from the wheat plant. Since this experiment started, wheat has become very cheap in price, so that under present condition it would be advisable to use it in any scratch mixture.

The mash mixture was the same for the 4

pens, except that pen 2 had 70 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal and pen 3 70 lbs. alfalfa meal. The other ingredients of the mash were, bran, 100 lbs.; shorts, 200 lbs.; corn meal, 100 lbs.; ground oats, 100 lbs.; meat and bone meal, 125 lbs., and salt, 5 lbs. Pen 1 had year round green alfalfa range; pens 2 and 3 a bare yard, and pen 4, in a bare yard was fed cut green alfalfa in amounts which, on a dry basis, equaled the average alfalfa consumed by pens 2 and 3. The scratch mixture was the same for the 4 pens, consisting of cracked yellow corn, 100 lbs.; milo, 100 lbs., and rolled barley, 50 lbs.

Pen 2, which was fed a mash containing 10 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal, gave the lowest production each year. The pen on an alfalfa range ranged first in production during the year 1930-31. The pen receiving green cut alfalfa was first in production for two years, with the pen receiving a mash containing 10 per cent of alfalfa meal ranking a close second for these two years. The author can offer no explanation as to why the pen receiving alfalfa leaf meal should rank lower in egg production than the one receiving alfalfa meal. However, the fact that this pen was lowest each year would tend to eliminate the possibility of this low production being explained thru the law of chance and indicate that alfalfa leaf meal was slightly inferior as a feed. The author does not feel, however, that the data are sufficiently convincing to warrant the drawing of a very definite conclusion on this point, as the difference in production between this pen and the one next higher was never very large.

In this test hens kept for the entire laying season in barren yards gave as satisfactory production on a mash containing 10 per cent of alfalfa meal as did the pen on an alfalfa range. However, the amount of feed required to produce one dozen eggs was greater.

The results obtained with alfalfa leaf meal were slightly lower than those obtained with alfalfa meal.

The pen receiving green cut alfalfa gave the highest average production.

Mortality was lowest in the pen on an alfalfa range.

Eggs of high interior quality were produced by the hens kept in barren yards. The eggs produced by the pen on an alfalfa range were of materially lower quality. This was especially noticeable during the winter months.

Fertility and hatchability were equally satisfactory in all four pens.

Summer Feeding of Pullets

By PAUL G. RILEY, formerly Professor Poultry Extension Purdue University

Scattering feed once or twice a day by hand to growing chicks is still a common practice, but it is one that is rapidly disappearing, particularly among poultrymen who are making the greatest profits. Hand feeding is being rapidly replaced by hopper feeding. From the time pullets are ten to twelve weeks old keep one hopper of grain (either cracked corn—two parts; whole wheat—one part; or cracked corn where wheat is very high in price) and one hopper of growing mash in front of the birds thruout the summer.

Hopper feeding is so much cleaner, so much easier for the feeder and so much better for the birds that there is no comparison in the results. The most common fear is that the pullets will eat so much feed that the cost cannot be repaid. The facts are that no more feed is eaten when birds are hopper fed than where a good feeder hand feeds because the good feeder tries to get his pullets to eat all they can, all the time.

When the usual low price of eggs and poultry arrives as it does each summer it is hard to believe that egg prices will be high again in the fall, it is hard to find the money to buy the protein supplements that must go with good summer feeding and the tendency is to quit feeding mash. This is the most expensive step that can be taken because two more eggs per pullet this fall will pay the entire difference in cost

between grain alone and grain plush mash from the time a pullet is twelve weeks old until six months of age. It is never wise to be penny wise and dollar foolish.

New Feed Trade-Marks

J. H. Fulmer, Nazareth, Pa., has registered the words "Green Acres" as trade-mark No. 348,913, for alfalfa meal.

Herbert Bryant, Alexandria, Va., has registered the words "New Deal" as trade-mark No. 348,164 for poultry and stock feed.

Tioga-Empire Feed Mills, Waverly, N. Y., have registered the word "Creamatine" as trade-mark No. 348,577 for dairy feed.

Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga., has registered the letters "Cow-Eta" forming an oval, as trade-mark No. 347,827 for cottonseed meal.

International Sugar Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has registered the word "Community" as trade-mark No. 349,936 for dairy feed and poultry feed.

Newday Products Co., Fargo, N. D., has registered the word "Newday" with the representation of the rising sun, as trade-mark No. 332,126 for poultry feeds.

Riverdale Products Co., Chicago, Ill., has registered the word "Kod-o-Meat" a trade-mark No. 349,507 for a composition to be used as part of a poultry feed ration.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J., has registered an oblong design with the word "Nopco" in each side as trade-mark No. 349,787 for poultry and stock foods containing a vitamin preparation from cod liver oil.

The revenue bill was signed May 10 by President Roosevelt, one item reducing the tax on commodity futures from 5c to 3c per \$100 of valuation, effective May 11. The tax should have been abolished.

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Central Feed Ass'n at Milwaukee

The Central Retail Feed Ass'n gathered again at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, June 25, 26 for its ninth annual convention, with a crowd of over 300 in attendance. Enthusiasm and close attention prevailed during sessions, and unrestricted fun ruled outside the convention hall.

PRES. J. E. DAVIS called the first session to order following some entertainment numbers and community singing.

O. R. SICKERT, president of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, welcomed the delegates to the city. A return to rugged individualism was the keynote of his address.

EDWARD HALDERMAN, chief of the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau, advised the delegates on procedure for obtaining refunds on new tariff 315 covering drought rates.

PRES. J. E. DAVIS summarized the year's activities:

Pres. J. E. Davis' Message

I do not pretend to assume that it was thru any particular brilliancy or extensive work on my part that made our year so successful. It was through the friendly and earnest effort of every member and officer who was called upon to help.

While the past year for all feed dealers has not been without trials and tribulations, there is no question in any of our minds as to our condition being better than a year ago.

A year ago we faced a situation similar to a condition we have with us this year—drought. Relief came, and came generously and the feed furnished was for the most part distributed thru legitimate channels, thru the feed dealers.

True enough, it was pretty hard to sell some grains such as wheat and corn and attempt to get a handling charge for doing so, when the government was giving these commodities away free, but, I dare say in hundreds of instances we are today far better off because of the free feed than we would have been selling some of those receiving the feed and carrying the account that would today be uncollectable.

Today, we face a crop shortage with far more confidence, we have faith in our government and feel quite secure in the fact that those directing the relief work know thru actual experience that they will get full cooperation of the legitimate feed dealer and will be able to make the relief appropriations reach much farther by working thru established channels of distribution.

Our ass'n has the largest membership in its history and is in better shape financially than at any time in its history.

A special meeting was held in Milwaukee July 31, 1933, and at that time your president appointed three members of the executive committee to serve on the code committee and represent our association at a meeting to be held in Chicago. At this meeting the National Federation of Feed Associations was organized. Those appointed were James H. Vint (last year's president), Roland Reinders, (our vice president), and Dave Steenbergh (our secretary).

Code.—It is but a question of days until our industry will have a code. In a sense, we are more fortunate to be in convention just a few days previous to the public hearing, because we have on our program three speakers who know the working of the code and who will be more than glad to listen to suggestions from those present when the proper time arrives.

JAMES H. DANCE, State Director of Drouth Relief, explained the set-up of his bureau and outlined its operation. He stated that it was his policy to work thru the established dealers, paying them a fair handling charge, rather than thru a central office. He predicted

Hay Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	10	144	.....	.....
Boston	748	1,001	.....	.....
Chicago	2,695	1,334	1,217	472
Cincinnati	527	946	.....	.....
Kansas City	9,432	2,604	4,152	504
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	75	.....
New York	226	109	.....	.....
Peoria	256	160	10	50
St. Louis	168	660	336	180
San Francisco	552	792	.....	.....
Seattle	141	77	.....	.....

a continuation of relief until next spring and urged the dealers to maintain adequate supplies of feed to meet drouth requirements.

DAVE STEENBERGH, Sec'y, presented his annual report.

Secretary Steenbergh's Report

The fact that the association now has more members than ever before and that attendance at this convention will likely exceed the previous record are two indications that business is better in the feed trade.

A meeting of representatives of these various feed associations was, therefore, arranged at Chicago for August 13 and our delegates there were James H. Vint, Roland Reinders and your secretary. A rough draft of a code which was later filed at Washington so that application for a feed trade amendment to the "blanket code" could be made was prepared and it was decided that a national feed trade association be organized to handle the feed code negotiations at Washington.

A national meeting of the trade was called at Chicago on September 19-21 and the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns formally organized. Your representatives were among the leaders at this meeting and Jim Vint was elected a director and your secretary appointed secretary-treasurer of the federation. Headquarters of the federation are maintained in the same offices with the Central Retail Feed Ass'n and we have ever since supported the federation and been represented by it in connection with all code matters.

The code work dragged along from month to month but the final public hearing has now been set for July 5 so the feed trade should actually have a code in the near future.

Drought Relief: Our association was, therefore, represented at a hearing in Wausau early last fall at which methods of handling reductions on freight rates on feed to the drought area were discussed.

Your secretary also made a special trip to Madison to discuss the distribution of drought relief hay, grain and feed with James H. Dance, state drought relief administrator.

All present indications are that drought relief is now and will continue to be an even greater problem this year than it was last and so Jim Dance is scheduled to talk to us today and possibly will tell us how we can help the good work he is doing.

Only five district meetings directly sponsored by the association were held during the year for the single reason that we kept waiting for the code to be approved so we could go through the territory permanently organizing local clubs for code operation and enforcement purposes.

A sample local code organization was started to serve Racine, Walworth and Kenosha counties. This club has a governing committee of six of which two are elected from each county and which elects its own chairman and secretary. It has had several successful meetings and the association intends to organize its entire territory on the same basis as soon as the code is approved.

Bulletins: The association issued 26 different bulletins in addition to convention announcements and copies of the various drafts of the code during the year which ended May 31. They ranged from one to five pages in length, and covered such subjects as the code, drought relief, processing taxes, meetings, the Smith and Wagner bills, the Tugwell bill, etc.

Membership and Finances: The association made a real gain in membership during the year but there are still many dealers who could help themselves and the association by joining. We need greater strength in numbers and we need the additional money which would come with these extra members so that the association could maintain a full time man on the job every day in the year.

Two years ago membership in the association slumped way off and at the convention last year we only had 127 paid up memberships. On May 31, 1934, which fiscal year we have just closed, the association had a paid membership of 257. There were 29 cancellations during the year so that you can see we really made a gain of 159 members. Some new members have joined since June 1.

The finances of the association are in excellent shape. On May 31, 1933, there was a balance in the bank of only \$26.41 while the balance on May 31, 1934, was \$1,303.23. Some of this money represents advance payments on dues for the new year but the actual surplus as of May 31 after paying all expenses for the closing fiscal year was \$454.89. This is the best financial showing that your association has ever made.

Deaths: The association suffered a severe loss during the year through the death of Sherman E. St. John who was elected president of our organization in 1931. Sherman was a faithful worker in the association and attended an executive committee meeting here at Milwaukee less than a month before he became a victim of a heart attack.

Three other members died during the year. They were William E. Suits, vice president of the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; Guy V. Dering of Columbus, Wis., and O. W. Mosher, who was retired from active business but still president of the New Richmond Roller Mills Co.

PHILLIP A. KOHL Treas's report showed the ass'n finances in excellent condition.

PRES. DAVIS appointed the following committees:

Nominating: D. R. Mihills, Fond du Lac; Martin Brown, New Richmond; Albert Thiel, Slinger; William Frank, Jefferson; and L. J. Hartzheim, Beaver Dam.

Resolutions: D. W. McKercher, Wisconsin Rapids; H. H. Humphrey, Wausau; R. Opsal, Chicago; C. N. Barrett; and Dave Rosenheimer.

Auditing: J. A. Becker, Monroe; Joseph Straub, Lomira; and A. H. Lois, Bassett.

Gift Car of Feed: Harry Cowan, George

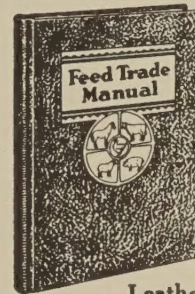
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Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Minerals
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Mineral Mixtures
Cocoonut oil meal	Molasses
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal
Commercial feeds	Peat moss
Corn germ meal	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal, cake	Potassium iodide
Dog food	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Rabbit feed
Feed concentrates	Salt
Percentage feeders	Sardine oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Sesame meal
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
Hammer mills	Soybean, meal
Iodine	Tankage
	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

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Smith, E. S. Woodworth, J. F. McGurk, S. G. Sorenson, and Frank Liethen.

Monday Afternoon Session

LAURENCE C. WHITTET, Administrator, Wisconsin Recovery Act, told the dealers that a state code would be beneficial to the ass'n because their activities were almost all intra state, and outlined the operation of a state code and other industries operating under the Wisconsin code.

MARION H. BORDEN of the N.R.A. explained the purposes and operation of N.R.A. and endeavored to answer the many questions asked.

SEC'Y DAVE STEENBERGH went over the provisions of the proposed feed code.

BANQUET

Nearly 500 attended the banquet and enjoyed the elaborate floor show provided thru the courtesy of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, and dancing continued far into the night.

Tuesday Morning Session

The closing session was called to order by Pres. Davis.

HOWARD T. GREENE, Brookhill Farms, Genesee Depot, republican candidate for governor, pointed out the dealer's duty to advise the farmer on profitable feeding. He advised under present price ratios one pound of grain to 6 pounds of milk produced and advocated 18% to 20% feed under present conditions.

G. A. HOLLAND, general adv. mgr., Allied Mills, gave an excellent address on Advertising covering letter writing and point of contact advertising. He urged the dealers to take the standpoint of the buyer, and to sell the results to be produced rather than the merchandise itself. His advice was practical as applied to the feed business.

JOHN A. BECKER read the report of the auditing committee approving the treasurer's report which was adopted.

R. OPSAL for the resolutions committee read the resolutions which were adopted.

The following officers were elected:

Pres. Roland Reinders, Elm Grove; Vice Pres., Colby Porter, Fox Lake; Treas., Al Lois, Bassett; William Herbst, Elmwood, was elected a director to succeed R. P. Gupta.

The car of feed was won by New Glarus Fuel and Feed Co., New Glarus.

The convention adjourned *sine die* to the Blatz brewery for an elaborate buffet luncheon and copious quantities of Heidelberg.

CONVENTION NOTES

Open house with the taps continuously open was held by La Budde Grain and Feed Co. A German band entertained.

Donahue Stratton Co. kept open house and introduced an innovation with a cocktail hour.

Herman Deutsch greeted all delegates with German songs and what produces them in Deutsch and Sickert Co.'s rooms.

Chas. A. Krause Mfg. Co.'s rooms attracted crowds.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal in Demand

By J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., June 23.—For this season of the year it is surprising that a good demand for actual meal developed during the early part of the week. The activity in the spot market was followed reluctantly by the futures. All advances in the market during the first part of the week were met with either hedge selling or July liquidation which proved to be a check on the market. When the cottonseed meal market opened on Saturday traders appeared indifferent and prices were practically unchanged. Shortly thereafter, however, when buyers became interested it appeared that there were very few contracts available. This resulted in a quick advance in the price of meal and the market was forced up on the first sales 45 cts. and from that point proceeded to advance another 25 cts., bringing the market to a close on an average advance for the day of 50 to 70 cts. and an advance for the week 55 cts. to \$1.00 per ton, the current month being up \$1.00 and October being up 65 cts.

Molasses By-Product as Stock Food

An investigation was undertaken by the Maryland Exp. Sta. to determine the value of a byproduct obtained in the manufacture of alcohol from cane-molasses as a feed for animals, and was divided into two parts. This byproduct is described as a dark brown, finely ground meal, analyzing 7.43 per cent moisture, 5.02 per cent nitrogen, 3.47 per cent fat, 9.25 per cent fiber, 36.55 per cent nitrogen-free extract, and 11.93 per cent ash.

Tests with white rats were designed to estimate the availability of the nitrogen as protein and the vitamin content of the material. When fed as the only source of protein in a diet, the results were negative. In some cases the weight of the animals was maintained at the same level for from 2 to 5 weeks, but no steady growths were recorded and the appearance of the animals was poor. While this food was not palatable to rats, no toxic effects were observed even on the high protein level. As a protein supplement this feed was satisfactory when the amounts fed were not high enough to affect the palatability of the ration. The amount of vitamin B in this feed was found to be very high.

When fed to hogs, the byproduct feed had a definite laxative effect when used to supplement corn and minerals with or without fish meal. Considerable variation was found in the palatability of the feed in three tests when fed with either corn or corn and fish meal. These results indicated that the palatability might be influenced by the manufacturing process. Fish meal contained twice as much protein as the byproduct, and as a single supplement to corn it proved to be less valuable than fish meal. The results indicated that for its efficient use the byproduct should be mixed with ground corn. When both the byproduct and fish meal were included in the ration, the consumption of minerals was reduced.

County agents are more numerous than ever in most grain growing states and making more trouble than ever for the poor farmers. The A. A. A. has done everything in its power to encourage and assist the establishment of those agitators.

The executive com'te of the American Farm Bureau Federation has telegraphed the A. A. A. at Washington "to end the issuing of conflicting, repealing, and confusing orders and regulations," and "to terminate legal opinions becoming operating policies and to expedite the issuing of benefit payment checks."

Texas wheat growers are finding themselves in the same position as those of the Pacific Northwest last year, with large stocks and low bids for export. They have telegraphed Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace urging buying of wheat by the government immediately for relief purposes. Why not revive the export trade?

Wheat Growers in Porter County, Indiana, are complaining about the low price received for the wheat pooled in the Central States Grain Ass'n. They received less than 45 cents a bushel for the 1933 crop, and they claim that the cash price at elevators in the county was never lower than 65 cents during the pool season.—*Prairie Farmer*.

We are informed by the Department of Agriculture that a milling company which is storing grain for another person, the grain later to be shipped on for sale, will be subject to the warehouse provisions. If, however, the grain is to be stored until bought by the mill itself for its own use the mill would not be required to become a licensed warehouse. Any country elevator, however, which stores wheat for others for more than 48 hours must become a licensed warehouse if it expects to continue that practice.—*Hook-Up of Millers National Federation*.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

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